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CHAPTER 31

AUSTRALIAN INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES, 1968-69

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The meaning of integration

For the year ended June 1969 censuses of mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas production and distribution, retail trade and selected services, and wholesale trade were conducted for the first time on an integrated basis.

The manufacturing and mining censuses for 1968-69 were part of the series of regular annual censuses conducted for these industries, but the mining census was being held for the year ended June instead of the calendar year as in the past. Electricity and gas production had previously been included in the manufacturing census; for the year 1968-69 they were treated as a separate census and the scope of the returns was extended to cover distribution as well as production. The retail census had been held every four or five years, the previous retail census being for the year 1961-62.

Wholesale trade had not been the subject of a census before, although there had been an exploratory partial wholesale census for the year 1963-64. In future, censuses of retail and wholesale trade will be held about every five years, the other censuses annually as in the past.

The integration of these censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are provided with no overlapping or gaps in coverage, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, fixed capital expenditure and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses.

To make this integration possible, it was necessary to revise all the forms used in previous censuses to bring the items of data to a common basis of definition in all censuses. This revision was made after extensive investigations of business record-keeping practices conducted by the Bureau over a period of years. For most businesses in the scope of the censuses—businesses which operate at one location only—this was the principal change brought about by the integration of the censuses. For businesses operating at more than one location the other principal change was that the census returns for all industries covered were collected through the head offices of the enterprises, each of which was asked to report in a consistent way for each of its establishments covered by the censuses and for the enterprise as a whole.

Purposes of integration

The integration of the economic censuses was undertaken as a major reorganisation of a large part of the Bureau's work, designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of the kinds of statistics already being collected and published, for purposes of general economic analysis and market research.

Aggregation of economic data

The economic censuses of manufacturing, mining and retail trade were introduced originally—many years ago—and subsequently developed, in order to provide statistics for particular industries, with special definitions of units and data adopted to suit the requirements of users interested in statistics of those industries. (The same is true of the annual agricultural and pastoral census—but this is not among the economic censuses integrated in 1968-69.) More recently there has been a growth of interest in statistics describing activity in the economy as a whole—reflected, for example, in the post-war development of employment and earnings statistics, surveys of capital expenditure, stocks and wages and the whole field of national accounts statistics.

For such purposes economic census statistics in the past have had serious limitations despite the fact that they covered a broad area of the whole economy. Because of the special-purpose nature of each of the censuses, there were no common definitions of data, and there was no common system of reporting units, and therefore aggregation of statistics from different censuses was not possible. As no standard industrial classification existed, industry boundaries were not defined in ways which would prevent overlapping or gaps occurring between the industrial sectors covered by the censuses. This was a further reason why aggregation across industry boundaries was not possible. For estimation of the national accounts, therefore, little use was made of the results of the economic censuses, except the agricultural census, and there was much reliance on statistics compiled from income-tax assessments. Employment and earnings statistics for the economy as a whole have been derived mainly from monthly returns of payroll tax-payers.

Benchmark data for surveys

For these reasons the economic censuses in the past have provided no basis for designing or adjusting the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter, particularly those of capital expenditure and stocks which are important components of the quarterly national income and expenditure estimates. To be accurate, such statistics should be backed periodically by comprehensive benchmark data of the kind normally available only from censuses. The previous censuses of manufacturing, mining and retail trade covered large and important sectors of the whole economy, and they included many of the same broad types of data as those needed for current economic indicators. However, because of the specialised nature of the units and data concepts on which the censuses were designed, and the lack of standard industry boundaries, it was not possible to use the results of these censuses as benchmark data for improving the accuracy of the surveys.

Similarly, the employment statistics derived from the censuses could not be used to improve the accuracy of the monthly employment and quarterly earnings series. The basic benchmark for these series is the population census, but the annual manufacturing and mining censuses, and the periodical retail trade census, were potential sources of data for checking the movements of these series.

The units employed in most of the surveys and for the private sector in the employment and earnings series are payroll-tax payers, broadly consisting of businesses (or the parts of interstate businesses operating in one State) whose payroll amounts to more than \$20,800 a year. The unit employed in the censuses is the establishment. In the manufacturing census prior to 1968-69, this was a unit engaged in manufacturing activity and employing four or more persons or using power (other than manual) in any manufacturing process. Any part of a business (or of a particular location at which a business operated) which met this definition was treated as a manufacturing establishment, and the form required that 'manufacturing activity' should exclude selling and delivery. The value of output was to be reported exclusive of delivery costs, and employment was to exclude sales and delivery staff. The retail census covered the retail trading activities of establishments which normally sold goods to the general public from fixed premises. It omitted any wholesaling, manufacturing or other non-retailing activity carried on at the same location. Many types of repair activity, however, such as repairing of motor vehicles, shoes and watches, were included in the retail census, and were also included in the manufacturing census. The retail trade census also included any retailing activities carried on at locations primarily engaged in other activities such as wholesaling or manufacturing. The establishments from which mining census returns were collected were confined to units engaged in mining activity, including crushing and ore-dressing at or near the mine. All censuses (except the retail trade census, in respect of chain stores) excluded separately located head office staff, while including administrative staff located at the establishment. They also excluded any staff at separately located units providing ancillary services to the establishments, such as delivery fleet depots, research laboratories or storage warehouses.

Thus there were serious obstacles to the reconciliation of statistics from economic censuses on the one hand and the economic surveys and the employment and earnings series on the other, which would have been necessary if the censuses were to provide benchmark data and a sample framework for the surveys, and satisfactory interim data for checking the movements of the employment and earnings series.

National Accounts

Like employment statistics and the surveys that have been discussed, the national accounts have to be comprehensive for the whole economy. They run across all industries and, in the industry dissections they provide, all economic activities must find a place. The national accounts are partly based on actual statistics, and partly on estimates. This will probably always be the case, but progress in national accounting requires that the part based on actual statistics should progressively increase. A major step in this direction would have been achieved if consistent and integrated statistics were available, both for censuses and surveys, from businesses themselves. The main broad aggregates required for each industry are gross product (that is, contribution to G.N.P.), wages and salaries, capital expenditure and stocks. The economic censuses were potential sources of this information.

Although it has always been desirable to have consistent figures of this kind as a basis for national accounts estimates, two developments in recent years have made the need urgent. One is the development, in response to strong demand, of quarterly estimates of national income and expenditure. Dependent as they are on the available current figures of wages and salaries, capital expenditure and stocks, the publication of these estimates in Australia has increased the significance of the lack of correspondence between the current survey-based data and the potential benchmark information available in the economic censuses—and between these and the tax-based statistics from which many of the annual estimates of national income and expenditure are derived.

The second development which has enhanced the importance of integrated economic statistics is the strong move in advanced countries towards the development of new types of national accounts: input-output tables, flow-of-funds tables and national balance sheets, and the obvious advantages of being able to present these accounts (together with the national income accounts themselves and the balance of payments) in a single co-ordinated framework. These efforts have led to the appearance of the new proposals by the United Nations Statistical Office for an integrated system of national accounts* which have now been endorsed by official statisticians throughout the world. To implement proposals of this kind, the relevant national accounting concepts and frameworks must be co-ordinated, but in addition the basic data on which the estimates are based need to be fitted as closely as possible into the specified concepts and frameworks. The best hope for success in this objective is to integrate the conceptual framework in which the statistics are collected as closely as possible with the framework of the national accounts themselves. To give an example from the work being done in Australia at present: input-output tables are being prepared for the year 1962-63, on a conceptual framework consistent with the national income accounts. But many of the conceptual cells in the input-output table can only be filled for each industry by data obtained from the manufacturing and other economic censuses. These are the cells of the table showing what the industry buys from,

* *A System of National Accounts*, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2, Rev. 3 (New York, 1968).

and sells to, other industries and sells to end-users. In effect, these yield new estimates of the gross product of the industry which in present circumstances conflict with the estimates already published in the *Australian National Accounts*, based as these are mainly on tax statistics. To make them agree in future, a common set of concepts and a common set of statistical reporting units are needed for both the economic censuses and the national accounts.

The needs of national accounts statistics here do not conflict with those of the statistics for particular industries. On the contrary, the national accounts can provide the common conceptual basis needed for comparability of data between industries, without restricting the scope for the variation in detail which is necessary in order to provide each industry with its own statistics in the most suitable form. The interest of businesses themselves can be met by this common conceptual approach too, as there is no major conflict between national accounting concepts and the accounting concepts familiar to businesses.

Comparability of statistics for different levels of unit

The national accounts illustrate a fact which underlies all economic statistics: that different levels of unit are appropriate for different kinds of statistics. In the case of the national accounts, statistics are required for items such as capital expenditure and stocks in some industry detail, and for items such as wages and salaries in geographical detail as well. To be classifiable in this way, such statistics should be collected and tabulated for a particular stratum of business unit, usually called the establishment. Statistics for national accounting items such as profit and interest receipts and payments, on the other hand, can only be collected and tabulated for a legal-entity type of unit which may be broader than the establishment. Commodity statistics are needed for estimates of input-output transactions, personal consumption expenditure and aggregates at constant prices. For these statistics the unit being tabulated is narrower than the establishment; it is, so to speak, the commodity itself: for example, the tonnage of ice-cream produced, whether made in establishments classified to the ice-cream industry class or not—although the statistics must of course be collected from a business unit. On the other hand, for studies of the sources and uses of capital funds, including overseas investment, the statistics needed are best collected and tabulated for units broader than the legal entity. This type of statistics would relate to business units of ownership and financial control, including examples of legal entities under common ownership and control. Although these examples are drawn from national accounts, there are similar relationships between types of unit and types of statistics in other forms of economic statistics.

This means that comparisons of industry detail cannot be made between statistics corresponding to different levels of unit, even if they are based on a common industry classification, unless something has been done to integrate the units at the various levels. This is one of the most important objectives of the integration of the economic censuses. It requires collecting data in such a way that reconciliation is made between the different levels of detail in each return, or set of returns, collected from each enterprise: commodity sales with establishment sales, establishment sales with enterprise sales, and so on. It also requires the facility to recast statistics collected and published for one level of unit to make them comparable with those for a higher level unit. Salaries and wages, for example, would normally be published for establishments, and the salaries and wages for, say, the basic chemical industry group, would be those paid by all establishments classified to that industry group. If it were desired to compare the salaries and wages of this industry group with its operating surplus, for example, it would be necessary to use the statistics of the salaries and wages paid by all *enterprises* classified to the industry group. For a comparison with capital raisings or overseas investment it would probably be necessary to use the statistics of the salaries and wages paid by all *enterprise groups* classified to basic chemicals. The figure of salaries and wages would be different in each case, because the business unit classified to the industry group is progressively broader at each stage. Being classified on the basis of its main activity, it would tend to include progressively more salaries and wages paid to employees engaged in activities other than basic chemicals, because of the mixed nature of the activities of enterprises and enterprise groups. On the other hand, it would tend to exclude progressively more salaries and wages paid to employees of basic chemical establishment owned by enterprises predominantly operating in other industries.

Enterprise statistics

The establishment as used in economic censuses is defined mainly in terms of location, rather than in terms of ownership or management. With the growth of multi-establishment enterprises, especially those cutting across several industry boundaries, there has been increasing interest in statistics about enterprises as economic entities. These are the statistics relevant for comparisons with such things as the financial performance of companies, derived from company accounts or from taxation statistics, and in studies of the competitive position of firms. Size-distributions based on establishments can give only a partial picture of the structure of industries; they have to be supplemented by size-distributions of the enterprises engaged in the industry.

The enterprise statistics needed for these purposes must relate to all forms of business units—unincorporated enterprise as well as companies. For some purposes statistics based on operating legal entities as the unit are needed; other purposes require statistics based on groups of such legal entities operating under common ownership or control.

Provision for extension of economic censuses into other industries

The problems referred to earlier which have arisen from the specialised nature of the units and data concepts used in the existing economic censuses are likely to increase with the extension of economic censuses into other industries. A census of wholesale trade could not have been introduced without close attention being paid to its boundaries with manufacturing on the one hand and retail trade on the other. The treatment of the sales branches of manufacturing enterprises had to be determined, and the treatment of wholesaling activity by retailers. Similar problems arise with the planned future introduction of a census of construction. This industry, like wholesale trade, has areas of overlapping with manufacturing which have required special attention in the new standard industrial classification, in order to avoid the possibility of gaps or overlapping.

Steps in integration

To meet the purposes of integration, as they have been described, it was therefore necessary to take four major steps, which will ultimately affect most if not all of the economic censuses and surveys conducted by the Bureau:

1. Standardisation of census units: defining business units at standard levels, corresponding to the strata in the business structure for which various types of economic statistics are required and can be collected; devising standard rules for identifying such business units.
2. Establishment of an integrated register of business units: identification of the standard units for all businesses to be covered by economic censuses and surveys, and recording them in a register to be used in the running of the censuses and surveys.
3. Standardisation of the industrial classification: adoption of a common system of classification suitable for all censuses and surveys, to which all the standard business units to be covered would be classified without gaps or duplication.
4. Standardisation of data concepts: defining in common terms the basic items of data for which statistics are required across all industries covered by economic censuses and surveys, to permit comparison and aggregation.

Standardisation of census units

Types of unit

The business units as standardised for purposes of the integrated economic censuses are at three levels:

- the establishment (and associated administrative offices and ancillary units)
- the enterprise, and
- the enterprise group.

The central unit from which statistical information is collected is the *enterprise*, defined broadly as an operating legal entity. Where a number of legal entities operate as a group, owned or controlled by a single company, the enterprise is not the group as a whole, but each individual operating legal entity in the group.

The group of legal entities owned or controlled by a single company is recognised as a separate type of unit—the *enterprise group*. This is to be used not for collection of census returns but subsequently, for aggregation of certain census data. The enterprise group, in addition, may be appropriate as the collecting unit for certain types of survey, such as overseas investment and local capital raisings, for which the enterprise would be too narrow. The census data aggregated for enterprise groups will provide a body of statistics directly comparable (when classified by industry) with the results of surveys conducted among enterprise groups.

The basic unit for which most data are to be tabulated is the *establishment*, defined in general as a unit covering all the operations carried on under the ownership of one enterprise at a single physical location—such as an individual factory, shop or mine. Enterprises operating more than one establishment report the data for each of their establishments on an establishment return. They report summary data for all their establishments on enterprise returns, together with some additional data for the enterprise as a whole. Enterprises operating only one establishment supply a combined establishment—enterprise return. For small businesses a special short form is used.

Administrative offices and ancillary units are units such as head offices, storage premises, transport garages and laboratories serving or administering establishments within the same enterprise and located away from them. They do not supply separate returns. If they administer or serve only one establishment their figures are included in the total for that establishment, in the establishment return. If they administer or serve more than one establishment their figures are included in the enterprise return. To enable geographical details to be published, certain figures for individual administrative offices or ancillary units are separately specified in the establishment and enterprise returns; these figures are confined to employment, wages and salaries and capital expenditure.

Manufacturers' sales branches located away from establishments are included among the ancillary units, but only if they are of the kind which do not distribute goods to customers from stocks held by themselves. Any which do distribute from stocks in this way are treated as establishments, to be included in the wholesale census.

The word 'operating', in the definition of the enterprise as an operating legal entity, is intended to exclude the numerous 'paper companies' which may exist as parents, subsidiaries or associates of operating companies for various reasons. In general such non-operating companies are attached in the Bureau's lists to individual related operating companies in the enterprise group, for purposes of identifying the enterprise unit. Holding companies without employees are attached to the principal operating company in the group of companies owned by them.

However, subsidiary companies performing financial services for other companies within the group, such as instalment credit companies or companies operating superannuation funds, are recognised as separate enterprises, even though they might have no separate employees of their own. These belong to a different sector of the national accounts from that of trading companies. They are not in the integrated censuses but are covered in separate inquiries.

Some holding companies without operations of their own perform administrative services for some or all of their subsidiary companies and have staff of their own for this purpose. These companies receive a special abridged enterprise return for 'ancillary enterprises'. This abridged return is used also for property-owning companies in an enterprise group which own property used by more than one other enterprise in the group; such companies may be responsible for the capital expenditure of the group.

Some operating companies are found to have the accounts they use for management purposes inextricably mixed with those of a related operating company; in such cases the two companies are amalgamated for statistical purposes to form one enterprise.

The above description of the types of units used in the integrated economic censuses is necessarily abbreviated. For a more extensive description see *The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1.

Establishment of integrated register of businesses

The Integrated Register

In order to provide and maintain accurate records of the enterprises and establishments to be covered in economic censuses and surveys it was necessary to set up an *Integrated Register* of businesses. In this register the units of each business corresponding to the three standard levels—establishments (and administrative offices and ancillary units), enterprises and enterprise groups—are identified and numbered in such a way as to record the links between the units at the different levels. The register is recorded on magnetic tapes and provides the means for operating an automated system for addressing and despatching census forms for enterprises and establishments and for handling the subsequent receipt and processing of completed returns.

Much of the information about the parent-subsidiary relationships of companies embodied in the register was originally obtained by means of questionnaires addressed to Group Employers registered with the Commonwealth Taxation Office under the pay-as-you-earn system of income tax deductions. The questionnaires related in addition to the activities carried on at the various locations of the Group Employers, and the results were used together with the lists of establishments used for previous censuses of manufacturing, mining and retail trade, to build up the original integrated register.

The lists recorded in the register are kept up to date by regular checks from a wide variety of sources. In addition to sources used for updating the previous lists of mining, manufacturing and retail establishments (such as factory registrations, lists of retail shops compiled by postmen, etc.) the Bureau collects questionnaires from new Group Employers, and periodically updates the information on larger companies by referring listings produced from the Bureau's current records back to the companies themselves for amendment.

Changes in the establishment concept

The adoption of a new establishment concept in each of the economic censuses entails an unavoidable break in the continuity of the census statistics, in comparisons with previous years. Special analyses are being made from which it is hoped to derive some estimates of the order of magnitude of the changes, for publication along with the results of the integrated censuses. The main changes in the establishment concept affecting the continuity of statistics can be summarised as follows.

1. In general the establishment in each census now consists of the whole of each physical location, operated by one enterprise, whose main activity is within the scope of the census. There is usually one return only for each establishment, classified to the industry of its main activity. This is in contrast to the previous censuses, in which an establishment could be the part of a location engaged in an activity covered by one of the censuses, and separate returns were required, where practicable, if the activities at the location corresponded to different industries in the same census, or different censuses. From the viewpoint of businesses completing census returns, the new establishment concept requires much less apportionment of data between returns than was necessary in previous censuses. There are still some locations which are divided between different censuses, or between different industries in the same census, and which accordingly supply more than one establishment return each. However such cases are restricted broadly to those where the 'secondary' activity produces a substantial revenue. With some specific exceptions described in *The Australian Standard Industrial Classification, Vol. 1*, no separate return is required for such 'secondary' activity unless the gross receipts from its activity amount to \$1,000,000 or more.

2. A particular effect of the new concept in manufacturing statistics is that establishments in the manufacturing census now include selling and delivery activities at the location, which were formerly excluded from the scope of the factory establishment. On the other hand, the statistics of factory establishments now exclude manufacturing activity carried on as a minor activity of predominantly retail establishments, such as the making up of blinds to customers' orders, dressmaking at frock shops, etc. However, the continuity of the statistics of commodity output will not necessarily be affected by this change. Manufacturing by retailers and wholesalers is reported in the retail and wholesale trade censuses, and commodity detail for this activity is being collected, at least for the larger establishments.

3. The treatment of outlying parts of an establishment has been standardised: if the outlying part is in the same local government area it is merged with the establishment. Thus, a factory which had extended its operations to a neighbouring location for lack of space would include the extension in its return if it was in the same local government area. Similarly, if two locations in the same local government area and industry (for example, used car lots at different addresses) have common employees and combined accounts, they are treated as a single establishment.

4. Administrative offices and ancillary units located away from establishments (apart from some owned by chain stores) were formerly outside the scope of the censuses, although stock at such locations were to be included in the manufacturing and retail trade returns. As previously mentioned, they are now included in the census return of the establishment they serve, or if they serve more than one establishment they are included in the return supplied for the whole enterprise. In either case they appear in the census statistics for the local government area in which they are located, and for the predominant industry of the establishment or establishments they serve. From the viewpoint of businesses supplying returns this treatment is likely to minimise the need for special adjustment and dissection of data in accounting records, and to produce more homogeneous and meaningful statistics of the industry in which the business operates than before. The inclusion of administrative or ancillary activities in a census is no longer dependent on their being carried out at an establishment; instead they are treated as an integral part of the industry's statistics wherever they are located. Nevertheless, some published tables will show certain data separately for administrative offices and ancillary units. This treatment of ancillary units is expected to cause some former manufacturing establishments to become ancillary units: for example, engineering workshops doing maintenance and repair work on the plant and equipment of establishments in the same enterprise, and located away from them. The statistics of those items which are still reported for ancillary units (that is, employment, wages and salaries, and capital expenditure), will be included in the statistics for the industry of the establishments served by the ancillary units, instead of the industry to which the workshops were classified. If the establishments served are outside the scope of the integrated censuses, of course, the workshops will disappear from the scope of the manufacturing census.

5. The establishment concept used for the electricity and gas industries is an exception to the general concept. Because of the nature of their activities, the single operating location is not suitable as a basis for the establishment engaged in producing or distributing electricity or gas. The establishment unit used consists of all locations operated by the enterprise in the one State.

Standardisation of the industrial classification

Australian Standard Industrial Classification

The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), which is a prerequisite to the integration of the economic censuses and surveys, is described in a publication of the Bureau: *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1. The classification system described in that publication defines the industries for which statistics are collected in the economic censuses, thus permitting the scope of each census to be marked out without any gaps or overlapping between them. It also defines the statistical units (establishments, administrative offices and ancillary units, enterprises, etc.) which are classified by industry, and lays down standard rules for identifying them and coding them to the industries of the classification.

Besides being used in the 1968-69 economic censuses, the ASIC will be used in other economic censuses and surveys, population censuses and surveys, and other statistics (national accounts, etc.) derived from the basic statistics. Data classified according to the ASIC can be converted to conform essentially with the International Standard Industrial Classification. It is proposed to publish summary tables of census results converted in this way, to facilitate international comparisons.

The structure of the ASIC comprises four levels. The broadest of these is the 'Division' level, which relates to wide categories such as 'Manufacturing', 'Wholesale and Retail Trade', and 'Community Services'. The structure may be illustrated by the following example. A factory mainly engaged in making aluminium window frames would be classified to:

<i>Division</i>	C	Manufacturing
<i>Sub-division</i>	31	Fabricated metal products
<i>Group</i>	311	Fabricated structural metal products
<i>Class</i>	3112	Architectural aluminium products

The fundamental concept of the ASIC is that an industry, that is an individual class, or group, etc., in the ASIC, is an entity composed of the establishments, administrative offices and/or ancillary units which have been classified to it.

Each ASIC class is defined in terms of a specified range of economic activities, designated as primary to it. (Manufacturing aluminium window frames, as shown in the above example, is primary to class 3112.) Similarly, each ASIC group is defined in terms of the economic activities designated as primary to the classes within that group, and so on. An establishment which is engaged mainly in economic activities which have been designated as primary to a particular class is classified to that class whether or not that establishment is also engaged in other 'secondary' activities. An administrative office or ancillary unit will be classified to an ASIC class according to the predominant industry of the establishments it administers or serves, while an enterprise will be classified according to the predominant industry of its establishments and ancillary units.

Standardisation of data concepts: establishment statistics

In previous economic censuses much of the data asked for in one census was broadly similar to data asked for in others. All asked for employment, and the manufacturing and mining censuses asked for value of output and the cost of materials, fuels, etc. used, from which value added could be derived—somewhat similar to the gross margin that could be derived in the retail trade census by subtracting the value of purchases from the value of sales and adjusting for stock changes. Value of stocks was asked for in manufacturing and retail trade censuses, and fixed capital expenditure (in the form of 'additions and replacements' to fixed tangible assets) was asked for in manufacturing and mining censuses.

With integration of the economic censuses it became necessary to seek a common conceptual basis for the items of data of this kind, not merely in order to suit the needs of the Bureau in compiling national accounts estimates or deriving benchmark statistics for monthly or quarterly surveys or employment and earnings series, although these were important reasons for doing so. It was also necessary to find such a common basis in order to enable the returns to be completed more readily and accurately by the enterprises responsible for them. As the enterprise is the basic unit from which statistics are collected in the censuses, the data for the establishment returns had to be capable of being drawn from the records of the enterprise in such a way that they could be reconciled with the corresponding totals for the enterprise as a whole. The establishment returns for a single enterprise with more than one establishment might belong to different economic censuses, but they would need to balance with a single enterprise return for the whole enterprise. This enterprise return is common to all industries and all economic censuses.

The key items of data entering into this reconciliation, and therefore requiring a common conceptual basis, are:

- turnover,
- stocks,
- purchases and selected expenses,
- employment,
- salaries and wages,
- fixed capital expenditure.

These key items also encompass the main benchmark data required for improving the accuracy of quarterly sample surveys and employment and earnings series, and the data needed from establishments for consistent estimating of the main national accounts aggregates.

In order to provide for the inclusion of these key items in all censuses, questions on fixed capital expenditure, wages and salaries, and selected expenses were added to the retail trade census forms, and questions on stocks to the mining census forms.

A table at the end of this article sets out in skeleton form the content of the establishment forms and the enterprise form for an enterprise with more than one establishment, to illustrate the inter-relationships among the forms and among the data items in the 1968-69 economic censuses. A more detailed discussion of particular data items will be found in the 1968-69 economic census preliminary bulletins to be published early in 1971.

Value added

The fundamental measure of the 'magnitude' or importance of an establishment, in economic censuses, is its value added.* This measure can be aggregated for all establishments and industries covered by the censuses without duplication and is the concept generally accepted throughout the world as the measure of the relative importance of industries in economic censuses. It means the value added to materials in manufacturing, the value of minerals mined less that of the materials used in mining, and the value added to merchandise in retail and wholesale trading.

In the integrated economic censuses the common measure of value added in all industries is as follows:

value added *equals* turnover *plus* increase in stocks *minus* purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

'Transfers in' are goods transferred from another establishment of the same enterprise, either for further processing or for sale. ('Transfers out' are included in turnover.) The 'selected expenses', do not include salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, or overhead expenses usually recorded only for the enterprise as a whole. Broadly speaking, therefore, the value added is the source from which establishments derive the surplus to meet salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation and overhead expenses of the enterprise (that is, those not specified as 'selected expenses' on establishment forms), and to provide a contribution to the profits of the enterprise.

Value added is the concept corresponding to value of production in manufacturing and mining censuses in the past, although it is derived in a different manner. Value of production was obtained by deducting the cost of materials, fuel, etc., used, from the value of output at the factory or mine. Further points of difference appear below in the detailed explanation of items of turnover and purchases, etc.

Turnover

This item includes the components listed below.

Manufacturing, mining, electricity and gas censuses:

- sales of goods produced by the establishment;
- sales of goods not produced by the establishment;
- transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise;
- bounties and subsidies on production;
- all other operating income (that is, excluding revenue from rent and leasing, interest other than hire purchase interest, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets);
- capital work done for own use or for rental or lease.

Retail and wholesale trade censuses:

- sales of goods (owned by the enterprise);
- transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise (wholesale only);
- selling and purchasing commissions received (wholesale only);
- all other operating income (with the same exclusions as above);
- goods withdrawn from stock for own use (as fixed tangible assets, or for rental or lease).

* See page 1053 below for discussion of the allied concept of gross product.

It will be seen that, despite the differences in the terms used for its components, the concept of turnover is identical in all the integrated economic censuses. In all these censuses, similarly, the details shown in the section of the form for sales of individual commodities are required to agree with one of the items of turnover: sales of goods produced by the establishment, for factories and mines; and sales of goods (owned by the enterprise) for retail and wholesale trade. The commodity details in the manufacturing census now relate to the value of sales instead of the value of output, as formerly, although the output of individual commodities is still asked for in terms of quantities, along with the quantity and value of their sales.

In the case of the mining census, the value of output (valued at or near the mine) will be calculated or estimated, as a supplementary series, and will continue to be published.

Stocks

The main change to statistics of stocks brought about by the integration of the censuses is due to the use of the new establishment concept: the statistics will relate to total stocks of the establishment, not merely those associated with the main activity covered by the census. Thus manufacturing establishments now include in their returns any stocks of merchantable goods held, and retail establishments include any stocks of materials held for wholesaling or manufacturing. For mining there is a division in the "finished-goods" category between "minerals produced in this establishment" and stocks of "other goods and minerals purchased for resale". This is to enable a reconciliation to be made between the aggregate stocks figures and the commodity details of stocks, production and sales of minerals.

Purchases and selected expenses

Manufacturing and mining

(1) The new way of deriving value added (that is, as compared with the previous way of deriving value of production) has required that value of purchases be asked for instead of the value of materials, etc., used. The commodity detail in the manufacturing census form is still in respect of usage of materials, etc., but the total figure is on the basis of purchases.

(2) The value of purchases on the form is supplemented by the value of transfers in from other establishments of the enterprise.

(3) In accordance with the broadened establishment concept, purchases of goods for resale are included as well as purchases of materials for use in manufacturing or mining.

(4) Because sales by manufacturing establishments are now valued at actual sales value, whereas factory value of output as asked for in previous censuses was valued on a "factory-door" basis excluding delivery expenses, some additional expense items are now collected. These are: "outward freight and cartage" and "motor vehicle running expenses". "Sales commission payments" is also included. These three items are among those deducted from turnover in deriving value added.

(5) In the mining census, output was formerly valued at point of sale, with transport costs shown separately, to enable value at mine to be calculated within the Bureau. In the new census the point-of-sale basis is retained for sales, but the transport cost item is replaced by the standard three items included in all censuses: outward freight and cartage, and motor vehicle running expenses. Sales commission payments are also asked for. As in the other censuses, these relate only to payments made outside the enterprise, as any employees of the mining establishment engaged in transport or selling the mine's products (with certain exceptions for major own-account rail and sea transport operations above a certain traffic limit) are treated as part of the mining establishment.

(6) Charges for commission work and subcontract work are specified as separate items of expense.

Retail and wholesale trade

(1) Because of the extension of the establishment concept, purchases in the retail trade census now include goods purchased for wholesale sale as well as those for retail sale. (Similarly the purchases item in the wholesale trade census includes purchases for retail as well as wholesale sale.)

(2) For the same reason, there are items "purchases of materials for manufacturing" and "charges for commission and subcontract work" in both censuses.

(3) The items "outward freight and cartage", "motor vehicle running expenses" and "sales commission payments" are included for the same reasons as the corresponding items in the manufacturing and mining censuses.

(4) To complete the range of expenses of retail and wholesale establishments in order to enable value added to be derived consistently, there is a "residual" item: "purchases of wrapping and packaging materials, electricity and fuel, repair and maintenance expenses".

Transfer values

As mentioned earlier, turnover in all censuses except the retail trade census includes transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise. (Any transfers between retail establishments are provided for by having purchases reported inclusive of transfers in, and net of transfers out.) Similarly transfers in from other establishments of the same enterprise are included among the items of purchases, etc., deducted in deriving value added. Transfers, both in and out, are confined to transfers of goods. Services provided by one establishment to another in the same enterprise, in general, are not included among transfers (or sales) even if a charge is made. (However, in certain cases described below a commission is imputed to establishments selling or doing manufacturing work, on behalf of other establishments of the enterprise.)

In particular, transport services provided by one establishment to another within the same enterprise are not treated as transfers. Any charges made by the establishment are not to be treated as income, or as freight and cartage by the other establishment. An exception is made only for shipping services within an enterprise, and rail services above a certain minimum ton-mileage, where the transport services are treated as separate establishments of the enterprise (outside the scope of the censuses) but charging the other establishments freight and cartage.

The integrated censuses adopt a new approach to the valuation of transfers. In the previous censuses of manufacturing and mining, transfers out were to be included by implication in the value of output, and valued at selling value excluding delivery costs in the same way as goods sold independently. Transfers in were included in the value of materials used, with no special instruction about valuation. In the integrated censuses, the transfer value sought is the value for which the goods would have been sold to the establishment to which they were transferred if it had been under separate ownership, i.e. commercial value. However, if such a transfer value cannot be given or estimated, alternatives are provided.

In large important cases where the goods cross State or industry boundaries, estimates of commercial transfer values are worked out in consultation with the enterprises concerned. But otherwise actual book values are asked for, with the basis to be indicated (factory cost, cost plus a margin, wholesale selling value, etc.). If no commercial transfer values can be estimated, either by the enterprise or the Bureau, from market information, these book values are adjusted within the Bureau by a conventional method which gives all the establishments concerned a share of any surplus earned by the enterprise, and which provides values consistent for transfers out and the corresponding transfers in.

Some factories keep no book value for transfers (for example, a factory distributing its products through sales branches but keeping only one set of sales and stocks accounts, or a clothing factory supplying cut-out materials to be made up by outlying branch factories). In these cases no transfer value is estimated; the work done by the receiving establishment (whether sales branch or factory) is treated as done on commission for the supplying establishment, and a commission is imputed to it, while the sales and the stocks remain on the supplying establishment's return, which is charged with the amount of imputed commission.

Transfers are restricted to physical transfers of goods, and do not include transfers existing in books of account only. This is consistent with the distinction made between manufacturers' sales branches handling stocks, which are treated as wholesale establishments, and manufacturers' sales branches not handling stocks (such as order-taking offices, or sales representatives' offices), which are treated as ancillary units. Sales between enterprises of an enterprise group are not treated as transfers, even though they may not be at commercial values.

Employment, salaries and wages

The main changes made in the employment and wages and salaries part of the forms for 1968-69 were in the direction of simplification. With the new concept of the establishment, for example, it is not necessary for manufacturers to deduct any 'non-manufacturing' employees (such as sales and delivery employees) or their earnings. All employees are to be included, and this includes employment at any ancillary units or administrative offices serving the establishment only—employees likely to be included in the payroll of the establishment in any case. As mentioned earlier, separate geographical detail will be published for units of this type, including those reported on enterprise returns.

Rent and leasing expenses

Annual rent paid has been included in the censuses of manufacturing and mining in the past, but the figures were used to estimate the capital value of rented assets, for inclusion in the statistics of the value of fixed assets, and were not published themselves.

In the 1968-69 censuses rent and leasing expenses have been included in the establishment forms for all censuses, and in the enterprise form. It is intended to publish the results, which will be of

particular interest in retail and wholesale trade and in some manufacturing industries. The extension to include leasing expenses reflects interest in the growth of leasing activity.

Fixed capital expenditure

Fixed capital expenditure has not appeared on retail trade census forms in the past, and in manufacturing and mining censuses has appeared in the form of 'additions and replacements', an item used in the year-to-year reconciliation of the value of fixed assets. In the design of the integrated census forms the opportunity was taken to ask for fixed capital expenditure in the detail needed for national expenditure estimates and survey benchmarks, and most likely to be of general use as well. It has been impossible in the past, in estimating fixed capital expenditure for national accounts, to reconcile manufacturing censuses with business surveys, or with the statistics obtained from tax sources. Differences in scope, definitions, etc., meant that the estimates could be fitted into the national accounts framework only with a great deal of uncertainty. The integration of the censuses and the surveys should do much to improve the quality of the estimates in future.

The integration of establishment and enterprise returns will make it possible to combine the industry and geographical detail yielded by establishment returns with the desired conceptual basis of 'ownership of assets' which only enterprise returns permit. In other words, the forms have been designed to provide statistics of fixed capital expenditure by enterprises on assets owned by them and located at their establishments.

The general basis of the fixed capital expenditure figures is: purchases of new and secondhand assets *less* sales of secondhand assets. (For establishments of multi-establishment enterprises, purchases include acquisitions by transfer from other establishments of the enterprise and sales include disposal by transfer to such establishments.) On this basis the capital expenditure of an industry will include net acquisition of secondhand assets acquired from other industries. However, it is possible to get a total for fixed capital expenditure on new assets for each industry, as the type-of-transaction breakdown provides for this.

The traditional type-of-asset breakdown was extended to show motor vehicles as a separate class as well as land and buildings, and plant and machinery. In addition, 'land' was included with secondhand assets in the type-of-transaction breakdown, to make sure that it was not included by some in new assets.

An additional dissection of fixed capital expenditure is possible: by type of unit, that is, distinguishing between establishments, on the one hand, and administrative offices and ancillary units on the other.

Value of fixed assets

The manufacturing and mining censuses previously included a section on the book value of land and buildings, plant and machinery. This was dropped from the census forms for establishments in 1968-69, but included in the returns for enterprises, including those in retail and wholesale trade, as well as manufacturing and mining (and electricity and gas).

Gross margin in retail and wholesale trade

Besides publishing value added in retail and wholesale trade, it is proposed to publish derived statistics of *gross margin* for these censuses, both as an absolute figure and as a percentage of sales. These would make use of specific items of sales and purchases relating to trading transactions, as distinct from manufacturing and other activities secondary to these industries.

Gross margin in retail and wholesale trade would be derived as follows:

sales, transfers out(a) and withdrawals from stock for own use (*less* any sales or transfers out(a) of goods manufactured by the establishment)(b) *plus* increase in stocks *less* purchases of goods for resale and transfers in *equals* gross margin.

There is some approximation in the resulting figure, as the value of stocks in retail and wholesale trade censuses includes stocks held for any manufacturing or other non-trading activity carried on, as well as those held for retail or wholesale trading. Purchases of goods for resale, also, may include some materials purchased for use in repair work. However, this is considered unlikely to distort the figures significantly in the industry classes for which they are published, and certainly will not prevent them from being put to good use by those interested in analysing distribution statistics. It should be noted that gross margins relate only to transactions in 'owned goods', not in goods sold on commission. (As already pointed out, the commodity detail in wholesale trade returns also relates only to owned goods.) To supplement the tables showing gross margins, there will be tables showing average rates of commission earned by establishments in various wholesale trade industries and types of operation.

(a) Transfers out in wholesale census only. (b) Owned goods only.

Standardisation of data concepts: enterprise statistics

The statistics derived for enterprises from the integrated censuses are standardised because a common enterprise form is used for multi-establishment enterprises, whatever the industry in which their establishments operate, and for single-establishment enterprises the special 'enterprise' items were common to all forms.

Gross product statistics

Earlier it was said that the new integrated censuses will provide valuable data directly applicable to national accounts estimates. One of the most important items of data of this kind is gross product (measured at market price) and gross product at factor cost. These concepts are related very closely to value added:

Gross product at factor cost = value added *plus* rent and leasing revenue *minus* rent and leasing charges *minus* all other expenses *minus* land tax, rates and payroll tax.

(This concept differs from that at present employed in the Bureau's national accounts publications, in that it includes net rent and leasing revenue. It accords with the new SNA* concept, and will in due course be adopted in the Australian national accounts.)

Thus, to derive gross product at factor cost the enterprise income item rent and leasing revenue is needed. Rent and leasing *expenses* are in establishment forms as well as enterprise forms; the reason why they appear there, but not rent and leasing *revenue*, is that the expenses are directly associated with the establishment itself, while the revenue is frequently a form of investment or property income associated with the whole enterprise rather than any particular establishment. This is not true of revenue derived from the hiring-out of consumer goods by establishments, and the forms provide for this to be reported in 'other income' in the retail establishment returns. Some special action will also be taken about some types of wholesale establishment whose main source of income is leasing revenue.

The additional enterprise *expense* items needed are 'other expenses', and land tax, rates and payroll tax. These appear on the enterprise forms used in the integrated censuses.

The item 'other expenses' will probably be of some value to users of the enterprise statistics, quite apart from its purpose in the derivation of gross product. It represents an aggregate of overhead 'non-operating' expenses, all payable outside the enterprise, and each enterprise in a particular industry could usefully compare its own figure for this with the total for the industry.

Gross product at market prices can be derived from gross product at factor cost, but not without some estimation of components not directly provided by the integrated economic censuses:

Gross product at market price *equals* gross product at factor cost *plus* land tax, rates and payroll tax, *plus* sales tax and estimates for other indirect taxes not included in the census forms, *less* subsidies (from establishment returns).

The indirect taxes not included in the census forms are taxes such as stamp duties and motor registration fees.

Gross product estimates for establishments

For national accounting purposes it is desirable to have statistics of gross product at factor cost with establishments as the unit of tabulation, as well as the series based on enterprises. This is because the industrial and geographical detail required go beyond what is likely to be possible at the enterprise level. (Gross product by States, for example, is not available without splitting enterprises into smaller units.) To derive statistics of gross product for establishment units it is necessary to adopt conventional rules for spreading the overhead expenses of enterprises not collected on establishment returns.

Other enterprise statistics

Statistics which it is expected could be published for enterprises, in suitable tabulations by industry, will include:

- Number of enterprises
- Number of establishments (operated by enterprises in the industry)
- Turnover
- Stocks, opening and closing
- Purchases and selected expenses
- Value added
- All other expenses
- Land tax, rates and payroll tax
- Gross product at factor cost
- Rent and leasing expenses paid

* A *System of National Accounts*, United Nations Statistical Office, *ibid.*

Rent and leasing revenue
 Wages and salaries
 Employer contributions to superannuation schemes
 Gross operating surplus
 Interest paid
 Royalties paid
 Interest received
 Royalties received
 Depreciation
 Fixed capital expenditure
 Value of fixed tangible assets
 Employment

Statistics for enterprise groups

The choice of statistics to be published for enterprise groups is being examined. By the nature of the censuses, it will not be possible to derive consolidated statistics of such items as turnover, interest or rent. However, it should be possible to publish a useful body of statistics for enterprise groups, in suitable broad industry groupings, by aggregation of statistics of the enterprises within the scope of the censuses.

MAIN ITEMS ON INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUS RETURNS, 1968-69(a) (For enterprises with more than one establishment)

<i>Establishment returns</i>		<i>Enterprise return</i>
<i>Factory, mines, electricity, gas</i>	<i>Retail, wholesale, selected services</i>	
SALES, ETC. Sales of goods produced by this establishment (ex-tax) (b) Sales of goods not produced by this establishment (ex-tax) Subsidies All other income from outside the enterprise <i>except</i> rents, leasing revenue, interest and dividends Capital work on own account	SALES, ETC. Sales of goods (owned by the enterprise) (ex-tax)(b) (Sales of goods produced in this establishment, included above) Commission received on sales of goods for other enterprises (wholesale only) All other income from outside the enterprise <i>except</i> rents, leasing revenue, interest and dividends Capital goods withdrawn from stock on own account	
Total sales, etc.	Total sales, etc.	Sales, etc.(c)
STOCKS At 30 June 1968 At 30 June 1969	STOCKS At 30 June 1968 At 30 June 1969	STOCKS At 30 June 1968(c) At 30 June 1969(c)
PURCHASES AND SELECTED EXPENSES Purchases of materials, fuel, etc.(d) Purchases of goods for resale Repair and maintenance expenses Charges for sub-contract and commission work Outward freight and cartage Motor vehicle running expenses Sales commission payments	PURCHASES AND SELECTED EXPENSES Purchases of goods for resale Purchases of materials for manufacturing Purchases of wrapping and packaging materials and electricity and gas; repair and maintenance Charges for sub-contract and commission work Outward freight and cartage Motor vehicle running expenses Sales commission payments	
Total above purchases and expenses	Total above purchases and expenses	Purchases and selected expenses(c)

For footnotes see next page.

MAIN ITEMS ON INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUS RETURNS, 1968-69(a)—continued
(For enterprises with more than one establishment)

<i>Establishment returns</i>		<i>Enterprise return</i>
<i>Factory, mines, electricity, gas</i>	<i>Retail, wholesale, selected services</i>	
TRANSFERS Transfers of goods out (to other establishments of the enterprise) Transfers of goods in (from other establishments of the enterprise) Rent and leasing charges Depreciation Wages and salaries(e)	TRANSFERS Transfers of goods out (to other establishments of the enterprise) (wholesale only) Transfers of goods in (from other establishments of the enterprise) Rent and leasing charges Depreciation Wages and salaries(e)	Rent and leasing charges(c) Depreciation Wages and salaries(e)(c)
Sales tax	Sales tax	Sales tax
Fixed capital expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure
Employment(e)	Employment(e)	Employment(c)(e)
		Land tax, rates and payroll tax Interest payments Royalty payments Employer contributions to super-annuation schemes All other expenses(f)
		Rent and leasing revenue Interest receipts Revenue from royalties
		Value of fixed tangible assets

(a) The outline omits some details. For example stocks are shown by stage of processing in the enterprise return and in the establishment returns for factories, mines, electricity and gas; capital expenditure is shown in all returns by type of asset and distinguishing new and secondhand assets, and purchases and disposals; employment and salaries and wages are broken down by type in establishment returns. However, the reconciliation between establishment and enterprise returns makes use only of the summary totals shown in the last column of the table. (b) To agree with total of sales in detailed commodity part of return. (c) Separate totals for these items are shown in enterprise return for: all establishments in the integrated censuses combined; all administrative offices and ancillary units reported on enterprise returns; all units of the enterprise in industries not covered by the integrated censuses. These three totals add up to the enterprise total. (d) To be compatible with total value of materials, etc., used in detailed commodity part of return (along with transfers in). (e) The return has an additional figure for this item for each separately located administrative office or ancillary unit reported in the return; this is to permit tabulation in fine geographical detail. (f) A single total, including travelling expenses, insurance premiums, accounting and legal costs, postage and telephone charges, office supplies, advertising, bank charges and the like, but not 'provisions'.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

In earlier issues of the Year Book, it was the practice to include in the Statistical Summary figures for every tenth year of the period 1861 to 1901, plus the latest year for which data were available. In each subsequent issue the latest year available was substituted for the year immediately preceding it until the next tenth year had been reached, and the earliest year in the series was eliminated as space was needed. In consequence of this system no single issue of the Year Book contained a continuous yearly series.

In this and recent issues of the Year Book, this defect has been remedied in part by the inclusion of a continuous series back to the year 1941, with earlier tenth years back to 1901 (the National Accounts series on page 1066 has been carried back to 1900-01 in single years). In issue No. 39, pages xxviii-xxix, some of the series are shown for every tenth year from 1861 to 1941. There are, however, discrepancies between the original series and the series now published.

It is intended that in future issues of the Year Book, as circumstances permit, the continuous series will be carried further back and that other series will be added, although it will not be possible to carry all of them back to the earlier years.

Breaks in series, preliminary figures, etc. are indicated by the symbols shown on page xiii of this Year Book.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

DEMOGRAPHY

Year ended 31 De- cember—	Population(a)			Natural in- crease	Over- seas migra- tion(b)	Marriages		Divorces (c) and judicial separa- tions	Births		Deaths		Infant deaths	
	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons			No.	Rate(d)		No.	Rate(d)	No.	Rate(d)	No.	Rate(e)
1901	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		No.	'000		'000		'000	
1901	2,005	1,820	3,825	56.6	17.8	28	7.3	398	103	27.2	46	12.2	10.7	103.6
1911	2,382	2,192	4,574	74.3	77.7	39	8.8	509	122	27.2	48	10.7	8.4	68.5
1921	2,799	2,712	5,511	82.1	17.3	47	8.6	1,490	136	25.0	54	9.9	9.0	65.7
1931	3,333	3,220	6,553	61.9	-10.8	39	6.0	1,969	119	18.2	57	8.7	5.0	42.1
			(f)	(g)							(h)	(h)		
1941	3,599	3,545	7,144	63.3	5.2	75	10.6	3,351	135	18.9	71	10.0	5.3	39.7
			(f)	(g)							(h)	(h)		
1942	3,620	3,581	7,201	61.5	6.2	86	12.0	3,588	137	19.1	75	10.5	5.4	39.5
			(f)	(g)							(h)	(h)		
1943	3,648	3,621	7,270	74.8	1.3	68	9.4	4,686	149	20.6	74	10.3	5.4	36.3
			(f)	(g)							(h)	(h)		
1944	3,683	3,664	7,347	83.7	-2.2	68	9.3	5,691	153	21.0	70	9.5	4.8	31.3
			(f)	(g)							(h)	(h)		
1945	3,722	3,708	7,430	90.3	-2.6	63	8.5	7,213	161	21.7	70	9.5	4.7	29.4
			(f)	(g)							(h)	(h)		
1946	3,767	3,751	7,518	101.7	-15.1	79	10.6	7,235	176	23.6	75	10.0	5.1	29.0
			(f)	(g)							(h)	(h)		
1947	3,828	3,810	7,638	108.9	10.6	76	10.1	8,803	182	24.1	73	9.7	5.2	28.5
1948	3,909	3,884	7,792	101.1	55.1	75	9.7	7,253	178	23.1	77	10.0	4.9	27.8
1949	4,047	3,998	8,046	106.0	150.0	73	9.2	6,626	181	22.9	75	9.5	4.6	25.3
1950	4,191	4,116	8,307	112.4	152.5	76	9.2	7,428	191	23.3	78	9.6	4.7	24.5
1951	4,311	4,217	8,528	111.5	111.4	77	9.2	7,330	193	23.0	82	9.7	4.9	25.2
1952	4,426	4,314	8,740	120.1	94.0	74	8.6	7,110	202	23.4	82	9.5	4.8	23.8
1953	4,503	4,399	8,903	122.0	42.9	71	8.0	8,043	202	22.9	80	9.1	4.7	23.3
1954	4,598	4,492	9,090	120.5	68.2	71	7.9	6,528	202	22.5	82	9.1	4.5	22.5
1955	4,714	4,598	9,312	125.6	97.3	72	7.8	6,782	208	22.6	82	8.9	4.6	22.0
1956	4,829	4,702	9,531	126.0	94.0	72	7.6	6,492	212	22.5	86	9.1	4.6	21.7
1957	4,930	4,814	9,744	135.4	78.7	74	7.6	6,374	220	22.9	85	8.8	4.7	21.4
1958	5,026	4,921	9,947	138.8	65.4	74	7.5	6,994	223	22.6	84	8.5	4.6	20.5
1959	5,132	5,029	10,161	137.8	76.8	74	7.4	7,370	227	22.6	89	8.9	4.9	21.5
1960	5,253	5,139	10,392	141.9	90.1	75	7.3	6,709	230	22.4	88	8.6	4.6	20.2
	(i)	(i)	(i)											
1961	5,374	5,268	10,643	151.0	61.5	77	7.3	6,751	240	22.8	89	8.5	4.7	19.5
1962	5,470	5,376	10,846	143.9	62.5	79	7.4	7,290	237	22.2	93	8.7	4.8	20.4
1963	5,572	5,484	11,055	140.8	71.6	81	7.4	7,515	236	21.6	95	8.7	4.6	19.5
1964	5,683	5,597	11,280	128.6	99.3	86	7.7	7,967	229	20.6	101	9.0	4.4	19.1
1965	5,794	5,712	11,505	123.1	104.9	94	8.2	8,534	223	19.6	100	8.8	4.1	18.5
1966	5,895	5,816	11,710	118.7	86.9	96	8.3	9,921	223	19.3	104	9.0	4.0	18.2
			(i)			(i)	(i)		(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
1967	6,005	5,924	11,929	126.6	91.9	100	8.5	9,746	229	19.4	103	8.7	4.2	18.3
1968	6,129	6,045	12,173	131.4	113.1	106	8.8	10,789	241	20.0	110	9.1	4.3	17.8
1969	6,267	6,179	12,446	143.7	129.0	112	9.1	10,979	250	20.3	106	8.7	4.5	17.9

(a) At 31 December. (b) Excess of arrivals over departures. Minus sign (—) indicates excess of departures over arrivals. (c) Decrees made absolute, including decrees for nullity of marriage. (d) Number per 1,000 of mean population. (e) Number per 1,000 live births. (f) Excess of births over civilian deaths from September 1939 to June 1947. (g) Excludes movements of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947. (h) Excludes deaths of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947. (i) Includes Aborigines.

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
AGRICULTURE

Season	Wheat			Oats			Barley			Maize		
	Area	Yield	Average yield	Area	Yield	Average yield	Area	Yield	Average yield	Area	Yield	Average yield
	mil. acres	mil. bus	bus	'000 acres	mil. bus	bus	'000 acres	mil. bus	bus	'000 acres	mil. bus	bus
1901-02	5.1	39	7.5	461	9.8	21.2	75	1.5	20.4	295	7.0	23.9
1911-12	7.4	72	9.6	617	9.6	15.5	116	2.1	17.7	340	8.9	26.3
1921-22	9.7	129	13.3	733	12.1	16.6	299	6.1	20.4	305	7.8	25.7
1931-32	14.7	191	12.9	1,085	15.2	14.0	342	6.3	18.4	269	7.1	26.2
1941-42	12.0	167	13.9	1,460	22.3	15.3	784	18.0	23.0	301	7.4	24.7
1942-43	9.3	156	16.8	1,497	21.5	14.4	451	8.3	18.4	285	6.9	24.2
1943-44	7.9	110	13.9	1,415	17.7	12.5	443	7.6	17.1	283	7.4	26.3
1944-45	8.5	53	6.3	2,034	9.0	4.4	614	5.0	8.2	257	6.5	25.2
1945-46	11.4	142	12.5	1,949	25.8	13.2	699	11.1	15.9	236	5.7	24.3
1946-47	13.2	117	8.9	1,728	15.6	9.0	748	11.6	15.5	260	5.8	22.4
1947-48	13.9	220	15.9	2,105	40.7	19.3	839	20.9	24.9	223	6.2	27.7
1948-49	12.6	191	15.2	1,770	23.6	13.3	1,012	17.8	17.6	182	5.2	28.5
1949-50	12.2	218	17.8	1,748	27.4	15.7	1,040	19.5	18.8	194	6.0	31.0
1950-51	11.7	184	15.8	1,757	25.1	14.3	1,079	22.9	21.2	169	4.7	27.9
1951-52	10.4	160	15.4	2,365	34.5	14.6	1,118	21.9	19.6	170	4.0	23.7
1952-53	10.2	195	19.1	2,764	43.6	15.8	1,377	35.0	25.5	174	5.0	28.5
1953-54	10.8	198	18.4	2,137	33.0	15.4	1,803	41.3	22.9	179	5.1	28.4
1954-55	10.7	169	15.8	2,574	32.8	12.8	1,691	29.4	17.4	170	5.1	29.9
1955-56	10.2	195	19.2	3,354	56.5	16.8	1,894	41.7	22.0	167	4.8	28.4
1956-57	7.9	134	17.1	2,556	35.4	13.8	2,093	49.3	23.5	182	5.5	30.3
1957-58	8.8	98	11.0	2,959	31.4	10.6	2,121	30.5	14.4	184	5.6	30.6
1958-59	10.4	215	20.7	3,974	86.9	21.9	2,381	63.0	26.5	180	6.7	37.4
1959-60	12.2	199	16.3	3,030	46.8	15.5	2,379	34.2	14.3	185	6.7	36.4
1960-61	13.4	274	20.4	3,637	76.1	20.9	2,830	68.0	24.0	185	6.2	33.8
1961-62	14.7	247	16.8	3,097	55.1	17.8	2,383	41.5	17.4	211	7.3	34.7
1962-63	16.5	307	18.6	3,292	68.8	20.9	2,027	39.6	19.5	209	7.5	35.6
1963-64	16.5	328	19.9	3,392	68.2	20.1	2,013	43.4	21.6	215	6.7	31.3
1964-65	17.9	369	20.6	3,497	70.0	20.0	2,064	49.3	23.9	212	6.9	32.4
1965-66	17.5	260	14.8	3,768	60.7	16.1	2,298	41.8	18.2	197	4.9	25.0
1966-67	20.8	467	22.4	4,258	107.1	25.2	2,498	61.6	24.7	201	7.5	37.2
1967-68	22.4	277	12.4	3,380	39.6	11.7	2,611	36.8	14.1	200	7.1	35.6
1968-69	26.8	544	20.3	3,872	94.3	24.3	3,314	72.6	21.9	176	6.9	38.8
1969-70p	23.4	398	17.0									

AGRICULTURE—continued

Season	Hay			Potatoes			Sugar-cane(a)			Vineyards		All crops
	Area	Yield	Average yield	Area	Yield	Average yield	Area	Yield	Average yield	Area	Wine made	Area
	'000 acres	'000 tons	tons	'000 acres	'000 tons	tons	'000 acres	'000 tons	tons	'000 acres	mil. gal	mil acres
1901-02	1,688	2,025	1.20	110	323	2.94	87	1,368	15.7	64	5.3	8.4
1911-12	2,518	2,868	1.14	130	301	2.31	101	1,682	16.7	61	5.0	12.1
1921-22	2,995	3,902	1.30	149	388	2.60	128	2,437	19.0	92	8.5	15.4
1931-32	2,635	3,167	1.20	145	397	2.74	242	4,213	17.4	115	14.2	21.2
1941-42	2,758	3,575	1.30	99	333	3.35	255	5,154	20.3	130	15.6	(b)20.5
1942-43	2,359	3,116	1.32	140	484	3.45	241	4,692	19.5	130	19.1	(b)17.5
1943-44	2,044	2,717	1.33	192	599	3.12	229	3,688	16.1	129	19.1	(b)16.1
1944-45	2,409	1,994	0.83	242	881	3.64	226	4,598	20.3	129	13.9	(b)17.7
1945-46	2,757	3,493	1.27	176	646	3.67	236	4,718	20.0	129	24.9	(b)20.6
1946-47	2,006	2,357	1.18	145	544	3.76	227	4,027	17.7	130	32.0	(b)21.3
1947-48	1,970	3,008	1.53	146	498	3.42	222	4,418	19.9	132	32.9	(b)22.5
1948-49	1,580	2,292	1.45	120	460	3.84	266	6,708	25.2	135	32.8	(b)20.9
1949-50	1,605	2,430	1.51	134	471	3.52	281	6,849	24.3	135	32.7	(b)20.8
1950-51	1,377	2,063	1.50	127	412	3.24	272	7,052	25.9	137	26.0	(b)20.1
1951-52	1,549	2,345	1.51	118	509	4.31	282	5,327	18.9	136	35.3	(b)20.0
1952-53	1,761	2,765	1.57	135	431	3.18	280	6,967	24.9	137	30.0	(b)20.7
1953-54	1,935	3,049	1.58	128	548	4.27	340	9,014	26.5	138	31.7	(b)21.5
1954-55	1,984	2,856	1.44	107	468	4.36	374	10,087	27.0	136	24.0	22.3
1955-56	2,241	3,625	1.62	94	402	4.29	373	8,901	23.9	135	22.9	23.0
1956-57	1,861	3,043	1.63	101	519	5.14	370	9,272	25.1	132	30.8	20.0
1957-58	2,237	2,969	1.33	118	575	4.88	376	9,249	24.6	131	33.9	22.2
1958-59	3,018	5,090	1.69	105	575	5.49	370	10,213	27.6	131	32.6	25.6
1959-60	2,105	3,177	1.51	108	579	5.34	314	9,002	28.7	130	28.4	26.1
1960-61	2,973	5,079	1.71	92	451	4.91	341	9,166	26.9	131	33.8	29.6
1961-62	2,274	3,693	1.62	94	526	5.57	387	9,577	24.8	133	41.7	29.6
1962-63	2,720	4,717	1.73	114	667	5.86	402	12,736	31.7	134	29.9	32.1
1963-64	2,602	4,269	1.64	102	562	5.51	418	12,118	29.0	136	37.5	32.0
1964-65	2,793	4,963	1.78	88	508	5.78	470	15,070	32.0	139	38.7	34.7
1965-66	2,780	4,179	1.50	96	639	6.63	503	14,155	28.1	140	34.1	34.5
1966-67	3,496	6,371	1.82	99	643	6.47	557	16,685	29.9	139	41.5	39.6
1967-68	2,800	3,812	1.36	106	658	6.23	553	16,756	30.3	140	44.2	40.2
1968-69	3,955	7,330	1.85	113	798	7.04	568	18,413	32.4	143	51.9	46.9

(a) Cane cut for crushing.

(b) Excludes Northern Territory.

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES—continued
PASTORAL, DAIRYING, ETC.

Year ended 30 June—	Livestock(a)				Meat(d)						
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Wool (b)(c)	Butter	Cheese	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pigmeat	Total meat
	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil. lb	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons
1902	1.6	8.5	72	0.9	539	(e)46	(e)5.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1912	2.3	11.8	97	1.1	798	(e)95	(e)7.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1922	2.4	14.4	86	1.0	723	(e)119	(e)14.6	339	218	50	608
1932	1.8	12.3	111	1.2	1,007	175	14.0	350	307	70	727
1942	1.6	13.6	125	1.4	1,167	168	30.1	534	372	122	1,027
1943	1.5	14.0	125	1.6	1,147	171	36.1	534	413	109	1,057
1944	1.4	14.2	123	1.7	1,169	156	35.8	501	429	114	1,043
1945	1.4	14.1	105	1.6	1,016	142	34.6	461	395	127	984
1946	1.3	13.9	96	1.4	936	150	41.2	407	291	108	805
1947	1.2	13.4	96	1.3	977	143	42.4	488	303	95	885
1948	1.2	13.8	103	1.3	1,005	162	41.5	562	295	90	947
1949	1.1	14.1	109	1.2	1,142	174	44.8	577	320	94	992
1950	1.1	14.6	113	1.1	1,142	174	44.8	607	358	90	1,055
1951	1.0	15.2	116	1.1	1,118	164	44.3	652	274	85	1,011
1952	0.9	14.9	118	1.0	1,080	135	40.6	582	282	85	949
1953	0.9	15.2	123	1.0	1,281	167	46.6	675	395	83	1,153
1954	0.8	15.6	127	1.2	1,245	160	49.1	704	365	84	1,153
1955	0.8	15.8	131	1.3	1,283	191	45.2	720	388	99	1,207
1956	0.8	16.5	139	1.2	1,417	209	38.7	751	380	94	1,225
1957	0.7	17.3	150	1.3	1,564	193	45.2	815	367	89	1,270
1958	0.7	16.9	149	1.4	1,434	176	36.0	791	421	102	1,315
1959	0.7	16.3	153	1.3	1,591	194	43.5	906	492	102	1,501
1960	0.6	16.5	155	1.4	1,680	198	44.9	752	573	101	1,426
1961	0.6	17.3	153	1.6	1,625	182	47.1	633	574	107	1,515
1962	0.6	18.0	158	1.7	1,699	199	55.7	791	587	120	1,498
1963	0.5	18.5	159	1.4	1,673	202	58.7	914	593	114	1,622
1964	0.5	19.1	165	1.5	1,785	204	58.2	985	586	111	1,683
1965	0.5	18.8	171	1.7	1,784	203	61.6	1,010	585	120	1,715
1966	n.a.	17.9	158	1.7	1,663	206	58.6	931	599	133	1,663
1967	0.5	18.3	164	1.8	1,762	218	68.7	865	587	140	1,591
1968	n.a.	19.2	167	2.1	1,770	193	69.4	890	654	147	1,691
1969	n.a.	20.6	175	2.3	1,948	196	73.6	920	669	160	1,749
1970p	n.a.	22.0	181	2.4	2,043	221	74.9	1,012	762	174	1,948

(a) At 31 December of previous year for years to 1942, at 31 March thereafter. (b) In terms of greasy. (c) 1901-02 and 1911-12 'year ended previous December; then until 1946-47, year ended March; 1947-48 onwards, year ended June. (d) Carcass weight in terms of fresh meat. (e) Year ended previous December.

MINERALS

FORESTRY

Year ended 31 December—							Year ended 30 June—	Sawn output of Aust. grown timber
	Copper(a)	Gold(a)	Lead(a)	Zinc(a)	Black coal	Brown coal		
	'000 tons	'000 fine oz	'000 tons	'000 tons	mil. tons	mil. tons		mil. super feet
1901	29.4	3,300	n.a.	(b)	6.9	(b)	1902	(c)452
1911	45.3	2,484	221.7	238.1	10.5	(b)	1912	(c)605
1921	11.0	758	81.0	139.5	12.8	0.1	1922	590
1931	13.6	595	148.4	74.2	8.4	2.2	1932	237
1941	22.4	1,497	291.1	247.2	14.2	4.6	1942	914
1942	21.1	1,154	261.7	220.7	14.9	4.9	1943	856
1943	25.5	751	205.5	181.2	14.1	5.1	1944	850
1944	29.8	657	188.8	173.7	13.7	5.0	1945	842
1945	26.1	657	162.8	150.3	12.8	5.4	1946	895
1946	18.8	824	181.4	172.0	13.9	5.7	1947	1,050
1947	14.0	938	192.9	182.5	14.8	6.1	1948	1,117
1948	12.6	886	210.2	190.7	14.8	6.7	1949	1,184
1949	13.7	889	211.8	191.6	14.1	7.4	1950	1,223
1950	17.6	870	225.4	197.8	16.5	7.3	1951	1,261
1951	18.1	896	212.0	189.2	17.6	7.8	1952	1,393
1952	18.9	980	228.3	196.5	19.4	8.1	1953	1,340
1953	37.5	1,075	269.3	239.4	18.4	8.3	1954	1,400
1954	41.9	1,118	284.9	252.7	19.8	9.3	1955	1,449
1955	47.3	1,049	295.9	256.6	19.3	10.1	1956	1,451
1956	54.5	1,030	299.5	278.1	19.3	10.6	1957	1,419
1957	59.3	1,084	333.8	318.9	19.9	10.7	1958	1,391
1958	75.7	1,104	328.3	293.7	20.4	11.6	1959	1,460
1959	95.0	1,085	316.3	275.4	20.3	13.0	1960	1,521
1960	109.4	1,087	308.2	317.5	22.6	15.0	1961	1,418
1961	95.6	1,076	269.7	311.2	24.0	16.3	1962	1,352
1962	107.0	1,069	370.1	337.5	24.5	17.1	1963	1,416
1963	113.0	1,024	410.3	351.5	24.9	18.5	1964	1,487
1964	104.1	964	374.9	344.6	27.4	19.0	1965	1,533
1965	90.4	878	362.1	349.2	31.4	20.7	1966	1,515
1966	109.5	917	364.9	369.3	33.3	21.8	1967	1,469
1967	90.4	805	375.8	400.5	34.7	23.4	1968	1,482
1968	107.9	782	382.7	415.7	40.2	23.0	1969	1,447
1969p	129.3	699	444.1	499.1	45.4	22.9	1970	1,471

(a) Metallic content of minerals produced. (b) Less than 0.05. (c) Year ended previous December.

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES FACTORIES(a)

Year ended 30 June—	Number	Persons employed (b)	Salaries and wages paid(c)	Net value of production(d)				Food, etc.	Paper, etc.	All groups	Value of	
				Chemical, etc.	Industrial metals, etc.	Textiles, etc.	Clothing				Plant and machinery(e)	Land and buildings(e)
	'000 (g)	'000 (g)	\$m (g)	\$m n.a.	\$m n.a.	\$m n.a.	\$m n.a.	\$m n.a.	\$m n.a.	\$m 58.2	\$m n.a.	\$m n.a.
1902(f)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1912(f)	14.5	312	55	2.2	24.1	15.0		23.6	8.5	108.3	63.2	65.0
1922	18.0	379	136	6.4	47.2	38.4		54.4	18.0	225.0	156.2	134.6
1932	21.7	337	112	15.8	45.6	13.8	22.2	57.4	19.2	222.0	243.1	213.2
1942	27.0	725	360	59.6	239.8	42.0	47.2	106.4	34.2	633.0	338.4	312.7
1943	26.4	759	418	58.2	296.4	43.6	46.4	113.7	34.5	704.0	353.9	335.2
1944	27.7	767	434	51.9	314.8	45.5	49.8	118.3	36.7	732.5	362.0	354.3
1945	28.9	751	415	47.0	295.2	44.6	55.3	124.9	39.3	724.6	367.8	365.2
1946	31.2	745	412	45.2	259.4	44.1	59.7	124.0	41.0	704.6	371.1	373.2
1947	34.8	805	474	49.0	292.8	53.9	73.7	138.3	52.2	821.7	379.4	386.9
1948	37.4	849	572	57.3	362.6	64.2	86.7	156.3	59.2	978.6	427.4	422.3
1949	40.1	890	678	67.1	421.7	71.7	104.5	179.6	70.6	1,137.5	493.0	465.5
1950	41.6	917	772	81.3	492.5	85.9	115.4	202.0	86.0	1,323.1	571.2	519.1
1951	43.1	969	983	105.4	654.0	109.2	143.5	236.6	109.5	1,687.7	673.2	605.6
1952	45.8	978	1,224	127.4	826.2	113.2	162.2	282.2	136.4	2,049.7	820.3	719.0
1953	47.7	933	1,270	135.7	842.6	129.7	165.6	328.7	136.6	2,165.7	987.1	828.9
1954	49.6	990	1,410	164.6	936.6	157.1	187.1	355.8	158.6	2,454.1	1,161.4	966.9
1955	51.1	1,031	1,563	196.3	1,065.9	156.8	196.8	373.1	181.1	2,731.0	1,396.6	1,112.0
1956	52.4	1,060	1,707	238.3	1,193.9	163.6	204.9	395.6	198.1	3,001.4	1,595.7	1,307.1
1957	53.2	1,063	1,782	273.8	1,281.7	182.9	211.0	428.9	217.4	3,244.2	1,834.1	1,519.4
1958	54.0	1,074	1,859	291.3	1,389.0	183.0	216.1	449.9	241.4	3,457.4	2,025.5	1,698.1
1959	54.9	1,088	1,941	322.4	1,471.6	191.3	221.5	469.1	263.4	3,685.2	2,216.8	1,895.8
1960	56.7	1,132	2,173	360.3	1,700.4	216.7	237.7	520.1	298.2	4,161.1	2,443.2	2,129.2
1961	57.8	1,145	2,289	366.1	1,795.9	213.6	247.2	542.5	318.6	4,349.8	2,785.6	2,389.1
1962	58.5	1,121	2,287	364.3	1,770.3	211.2	252.4	495.5	326.9	4,394.6	3,052.1	2,809.6
1963	59.1	1,168	2,447	411.4	1,954.7	233.8	266.3	636.9	350.9	4,795.2	3,286.5	3,006.8
1964	59.4	1,210	2,652	449.5	2,174.0	252.5	281.4	700.5	379.7	5,270.0	3,480.7	3,204.7
1965	61.0	1,269	2,994	504.8	2,486.1	279.6	302.3	757.1	426.9	5,896.8	3,766.3	3,505.9
1966	61.7	1,294	3,163	542.7	2,647.8	282.8	319.0	818.3	459.5	6,251.9	4,154.7	3,776.6
1967	62.5	1,309	3,408	627.6	2,912.9	303.1	341.5	892.3	503.3	6,877.0	4,706.8	4,061.2
1968	63.0	1,331	3,666	687.0	3,163.6	315.0	360.1	937.5	549.0	7,430.9	4,962.2	4,303.2

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory before 1 July 1964. (b) Average over whole year; includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors. (d) Value added in process of manufacture (i.e. value of output less value of materials and fuel used). (e) Depreciated or book value at end of year, including estimated value of rented premises and machinery. (f) Year ended previous December. (g) Owing to variation in classification, effective comparison is not possible.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES(a)

Year ended 30 June—	Agriculture	Pastoral	Dairying	Poultry	Bee-farming	Total rural	Trapping	Forestry
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902	47.6	54.4	15.2	4.0	0.2	121.4	n.a.	(b) 5.6
1912	77.6	105.4	32.2	8.0	0.2	223.4	n.a.	9.6
1922	163.8	150.2	70.6	18.0	0.2	402.8	n.a.	18.2
1932	99.4	86.0	45.2	11.4	0.2	242.2	3.0	7.8
1942	128.0	170.8	68.6	13.0	0.8	381.2	10.0	20.4
1943	161.2	202.0	84.8	21.1	0.7	469.8	7.1	21.6
1944	165.3	216.8	89.7	25.4	0.8	498.1	13.4	23.0
1945	140.7	196.9	92.4	29.6	1.0	460.6	12.4	23.1
1946	219.1	172.6	99.1	30.3	0.8	521.8	17.1	25.1
1947	206.5	260.4	99.7	29.4	1.7	597.7	18.8	29.4
1948	451.6	387.7	121.1	33.5	1.5	995.4	14.6	35.5
1949	328.7	481.7	135.1	40.4	3.0	989.0	15.6	40.6
1950	437.4	674.2	162.2	44.5	1.5	1,319.8	11.4	46.4
1951	416.3	1,409.6	178.7	49.2	1.7	2,055.5	13.3	56.9
1952	493.4	801.0	207.6	63.1	1.5	1,566.6	13.4	75.8
1953	552.8	987.5	271.5	70.4	2.1	1,884.3	11.2	80.1
1954	536.9	983.4	273.9	69.6	2.9	1,866.7	10.1	88.0
1955	487.8	922.9	271.6	59.6	2.8	1,744.7	9.9	93.2
1956	558.9	893.6	309.8	60.4	3.5	1,826.2	12.1	103.6
1957	509.7	1,195.4	281.6	56.8	4.5	2,048.0	12.0	108.3
1958	489.1	894.5	255.2	54.7	3.1	1,696.6	12.1	106.9
1959	657.9	887.2	283.9	54.7	3.2	1,886.9	12.7	108.7
1960	583.9	1,072.4	304.4	60.8	4.1	2,025.7	13.8	105.5
1961	783.7	916.3	284.3	62.0	2.9	2,049.2	13.2	102.4
1962	733.0	862.7	273.0	49.7	3.2	2,021.6	11.8	95.2
1963	830.4	1,078.7	307.4	52.8	3.0	2,272.3	11.4	96.1
1964	917.4	1,340.6	330.2	61.5	5.1	2,654.8	13.4	99.1
1965	975.2	1,221.3	360.7	50.9	4.1	2,612.2	13.1	107.4
1966	857.9	1,188.5	349.9	62.6	3.5	2,462.5	13.8	111.0
1967	1,209.0	1,181.8	371.9	69.9	3.3	2,836.0	11.9	108.9
1968	899.4	1,044.4	371.3	57.1	3.8	2,376.1	10.5	110.0
1969	1,212.7	1,191.3	376.8	71.2	2.6	2,854.6	10.6	111.8

(a) Gross value, 1901 to 1921-22. Before 1922, year ended previous December. (b) Includes Fisheries.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES—*continued*
 NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES(a)—*continued*

BUILDING
 NEW HOUSES AND
 FLATS COMPLETED(b)

Year ended 30 June—	Fisheries	Mining and quarrying (c)	Total, non-rural	Total, primary	Factories	Grand total	Number	Value
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m
1902		44.0	49.6	171.0	(c)58.2	229.2	n.a.	n.a.
1912	2.2	46.6	58.4	281.8	(c)108.3	390.1	n.a.	n.a.
1922	2.8	40.0	61.0	463.8	225.0	688.8	n.a.	n.a.
1932	2.8	27.0	40.6	282.8	222.0	504.8	n.a.	n.a.
1942	3.6	66.8	100.8	482.0	633.0	1,115.0	n.a.	n.a.
1943	3.9	61.5	94.1	563.8	704.0	1,267.8	n.a.	n.a.
1944	3.9	55.2	95.5	593.6	732.5	1,326.0	n.a.	n.a.
1945	4.5	53.7	93.6	554.2	724.6	1,278.8	n.a.	n.a.
1946	5.2	52.5	99.9	621.7	704.6	1,326.4	15.4	29.0
1947	6.6	65.0	119.7	717.4	821.7	1,539.2	32.9	72.1
1948	7.0	85.2	142.3	1,137.7	978.6	2,116.3	44.3	108.6
1949	8.3	96.7	161.2	1,150.2	1,137.5	2,287.7	52.7	150.9
1950	8.5	104.7	170.9	1,490.7	1,323.1	2,813.8	57.0	184.7
1951	9.7	142.3	222.2	2,277.6	1,687.7	3,965.4	69.3	255.6
1952	11.5	194.4	295.1	1,861.7	2,049.7	3,911.4	80.1	354.1
1953	13.8	219.3	324.5	2,208.8	2,165.7	4,374.5	80.2	394.5
1954	15.5	209.8	323.4	2,190.1	2,454.1	4,644.2	77.6	398.2
1955	17.5	236.2	356.7	2,101.5	2,731.0	4,832.5	82.1	444.2
1956	17.8	265.0	398.5	2,224.7	3,001.4	5,226.1	78.5	452.5
1957	21.0	280.0	421.3	2,469.2	3,244.2	5,713.5	68.4	419.5
1958	20.8	253.6	393.4	2,090.0	3,457.4	5,547.4	74.6	463.0
1959	22.5	236.7	380.6	2,267.5	3,685.2	5,952.7	84.2	527.3
1960	24.7	252.3	396.2	2,421.9	4,161.1	6,583.0	90.0	571.0
1961	25.6	278.1	419.3	2,468.5	4,349.8	6,818.4	94.5	627.4
1962	28.6	274.5	410.1	2,431.7	4,394.6	6,826.4	86.3	593.2
1963	30.6	291.0	429.2	2,701.5	4,795.2	7,496.7	87.7	610.2
1964	31.7	327.7	471.8	3,126.6	5,270.0	8,396.6	96.7	685.8
1965	38.7	400.1	559.3	3,171.5	5,896.8	9,068.3	112.7	823.0
1966	41.7	443.9	610.4	3,072.9	6,251.9	9,324.8	112.8	869.9
1967	44.6	515.5	681.0	3,517.0	6,877.0	10,394.0	111.9	914.8
1968	54.0	568.1	742.6	3,118.7	7,430.9	10,549.5	120.2	1,022.8
1969	58.4	700.8	881.6	3,736.2	(e)	(e)	130.7	1,182.1

(a) Gross value, 1901 to 1921–22. Before 1922, year ended previous December. (b) Series commenced 1945–46. Partly estimated before July 1951, and excludes Northern Territory before July 1954. (c) Year ended previous December. (d) Included in Forestry. (e) Not yet available, see page 709.

WAGES AND PRICES

Year ended 31 December—	Weekly wage rates index adult males(a)	Retail price index numbers, six State capital cities combined(b)	Year ended 31 December—	Weekly wage rates index adult males(a)	Retail price index numbers, six State capital cities combined(b)
1901	n.a.	88	1953	99.2	383
1911	n.a.	100	1954	101.6	386
1921	n.a.	(c)168	1955	105.2	394
1931	n.a.	145	1956	110.8	419
1941	38.5	167	1957	112.4	429
1942	41.6	181	1958	114.3	435
1943	42.5	188	1959	122.0	443
1944	42.6	187	1960	125.7	459
1945	42.7	187	1961	129.5	471
1946	45.7	190	1962	129.8	469
1947	49.8	198	1963	133.0	472
1948	55.4	218	1964	140.4	483
1949	59.7	240	1965	144.3	502
1950	71.5	262	1966	152.4	517
1951	85.8	313	1967	159.3	534
1952	96.7	367	1968	173.4	548
			1969	183.4p	564

(a) At 31 December. Base: year 1954 = 100, weighted average. Excludes rural industry. (b) Base: year 1911 = 100. The index numbers are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946–47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946–47 to 1948–49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and 'C' Series Index excluding Rent; and from 1948–49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index. (c) November.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

OVERSEAS TRADE

TOTALS

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS(a)

Year ended 30 June—			Wool		Wheat		Flour(b)	
	Imports	Exports	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	mil. lb(c)	\$m f.o.b.	'000 tons f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	'000 short tons f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.
1902(d)	76	100	387.5	30	543	5.6	97	1.2
1912(d)	122	158	728.1	52	873	12.8	176	2.8
1922	188	256	971.3	96	2,677	57.2	360	11.0
1932	104	216	941.6	74	3,413	38.4	611	7.6
1942	348	338	939.8	112	598	9.2	414	8.4
1943	492	251	628.6	84	604	9.7	342	7.0
1944	489	293	598.6	85	902	16.5	591	13.4
1945	430	311	683.5	92	868	19.5	560	13.5
1946	358	447	930.9	132	334	12.4	519	22.7
1947	419	618	1,454.6	244	326	12.7	765	45.1
1948	679	820	1,132.9	289	1,612	105.6	784	63.6
1949	830	1,085	1,324.9	454	2,224	129.4	855	67.4
1950	1,076	1,227	1,427.4	618	2,101	124.3	771	52.7
1951	1,488	1,964	1,193.7	1,253	2,309	148.3	883	65.8
1952	2,107	1,350	1,041.3	636	1,685	110.6	789	66.0
1953	1,028	1,743	1,207.7	788	1,594	103.9	870	74.8
1954	1,363	1,657	1,206.0	805	966	61.9	761	59.4
1955	1,687	1,548	1,182.8	693	1,691	90.4	656	40.6
1956	1,642	1,564	1,295.8	653	1,903	92.9	667	39.4
1957	1,438	1,986	1,450.8	930	2,440	120.1	750	43.3
1958	1,584	1,636	1,329.7	720	1,060	57.0	460	28.7
1959	1,593	1,623	1,448.7	578	1,463	76.8	447	26.7
1960	1,854	1,875	1,592.6	742	2,444	123.4	536	30.3
1961	2,175	1,938	1,557.7	649	4,098	204.9	658	38.0
1962	1,769	2,155	1,628.7	720	5,442	284.9	579	34.8
1963	2,163	2,152	1,594.3	733	4,071	216.9	524	31.4
1964	2,373	2,782	1,669.6	926	6,796	362.0	685	42.2
1965	2,905	2,651	1,605.3	781	5,624	297.2	572	37.3
1966	2,939	2,721	1,601.5	757	5,075	264.1	390	24.8
1967	3,045	3,024	1,632.1	840	6,403	361.2	357	23.1
1968	3,264	3,045	1,683.0	739	6,396	342.7	381	23.5
1969	3,469	3,374	1,760.6	827	4,814	258.3	350	21.8
1970	3,885	4,139	1,900.9	803	6,809	339.4	326	21.0

(a) Australian produce. (b) Flour, plain white. (c) Greasy equivalent (includes greasy wool, slipe, wool scoured and carbonised, wool exported on skins). (d) Year ended previous December.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS(a)—continued

Year ended 30 June—	Butter(b)		Hides and skins		Meats(c)		Fruit(d)		Sugar		Gold		Ores and concentrates	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	mil. lb f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	mil. lb f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	mil. lb f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	mil. lb f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	tons f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	tons f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	tons f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.
1902(f)	35	2.8	2.6	5.2	0.4	(g)	0.4	(g)	28.6	..	..	..	..	(g)
1912(f)	102	9.2	6.4	8.6	1.0	(g)	24.0	..	28.0	..	..	..	..	8.1
1922	127	16.0	6.2	11.0	5.0	(g)	7.0	..	24.0	..	..	..	..	1.3
1932	202	20.6	4.6	12.8	9.6	(g)	23.8	..	5.0	..	..	..	..	0.3
1942	130	16.2	12.0	28.2	10.6	5.2	18.4	..	5.0	..	..	..	..	1.9
1943	130	17.1	7.4	21.2	7.0	2.0	(g)	..	2.0	..	..	..	..	2.5
1944	105	13.8	13.5	26.1	10.2	3.0	(g)	..	3.0	..	..	..	..	3.1
1945	94	16.5	13.2	28.2	11.0	3.7	(g)	..	3.7	..	..	..	..	3.4
1946	139	24.8	23.7	28.0	12.2	6.1	52.8	..	6.1	..	..	..	..	3.2
1947	135	25.4	30.9	42.3	19.7	5.4	(g)	..	5.4	..	..	..	..	5.6
1948	187	41.8	24.7	45.1	25.5	6.1	7.7	..	6.1	..	..	..	..	9.2
1949	185	48.3	24.4	59.5	30.3	26.4	(g)	..	26.4	..	..	..	..	11.8
1950	182	50.8	30.3	70.0	30.2	28.3	(g)	..	28.3	..	..	..	..	12.3
1951	123	37.8	54.4	60.8	37.6	29.6	(g)	..	29.6	..	..	..	..	21.4
1952	28	10.2	34.3	71.0	44.4	13.8	14.0	..	13.8	..	..	..	..	39.9
1953	112	40.9	40.3	131.6	61.2	43.3	40.8	..	43.3	..	..	..	..	38.9
1954	90	33.1	38.9	113.8	67.9	63.2	27.5	..	63.2	..	..	..	..	25.6
1955	142	50.0	42.7	127.0	68.0	62.3	27.4	..	62.3	..	..	..	..	28.1
1956	186	58.7	41.8	119.1	67.4	49.4	16.6	..	49.4	..	..	..	..	38.2
1957	173	52.9	48.5	100.1	52.9	57.6	28.5	..	57.6	..	..	..	..	51.4
1958	116	32.3	50.8	110.5	72.0	70.0	12.7	..	70.0	..	..	..	..	42.4
1959	176	50.9	47.1	194.4	73.1	64.3	6.6	..	64.3	..	..	..	..	32.7
1960	175	58.4	63.6	177.0	64.3	53.3	20.4	..	53.3	..	..	..	..	43.5
1961	141	40.9	54.4	144.6	61.1	70.1	79.9	..	70.1	..	..	..	..	54.4
1962	178	48.5	64.3	179.4	73.5	67.8	18.0	..	67.8	..	..	..	..	47.7
1963	179	49.3	73.7	225.7	73.3	91.0	12.9	..	91.0	..	..	..	..	43.5
1964	202	57.0	91.7	243.7	92.3	156.5	14.3	..	156.5	..	..	..	..	54.4
1965	214	67.4	80.1	286.2	86.1	112.7	18.4	..	112.7	..	0.8	..	..	76.6
1966	186	57.7	89.2	287.7	107.3	93.9	24.4	..	93.9	..	2.7	..	..	87.5
1967	230	64.8	85.5	285.5	94.5	99.5	18.1	..	99.5	..	46.0	..	..	101.0
1968	172	47.0	61.9	284.6	104.6	97.6	15.6	..	97.6	..	103.0	..	..	123.1
1969	166	40.5	75.0	290.9	92.4	122.2	22.7	..	122.2	..	179.5	..	..	143.3
1970	218	52.5	86.9	427.9	88.4	116.1	29.5	..	116.1	..	276.1	..	..	204.8

(a) Australian produce. (b) Includes concentrates and ghee. (c) Includes sausage casings, natural. (d) Includes juices and fruit preparations. (e) Excludes iron ore and iron ore concentrates. (f) Year ended previous December. (g) Less than 0.05.

OVERSEAS TRADE—continued
PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Year ended 30 June—	<i>Vegetable foodstuffs, etc.</i>	<i>Apparel, etc.</i>	<i>Oil, etc.</i>	<i>Metals, etc.</i>	<i>Rubber</i>	<i>Paper, etc.</i>
	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.
1902(a)	7.2	21.8	2.4	15.6	1.0	3.2
1912(a)	7.4	32.4	3.2	28.0	2.8	5.2
1922	8.0	62.0	9.4	45.6	3.4	8.8
1932	5.2	30.8	11.0	14.8	1.6	8.8
1942	12.3	65.3	32.4	143.6	6.0	8.7
1943	14.5	59.0	35.0	203.1	4.4	4.7
1944	10.5	77.2	47.5	215.4	6.0	11.8
1945	13.0	90.7	41.3	150.4	3.5	14.8
1946	17.6	63.4	41.5	92.5	5.9	16.3
1947	18.9	97.8	41.3	105.2	10.9	26.8
1948	33.0	192.1	69.5	170.8	9.8	46.8
1949	27.9	218.4	86.4	256.1	12.6	42.1
1950	41.4	199.5	104.8	454.7	21.4	37.8
1951	49.6	277.3	139.7	479.7	59.3	58.0
1952	50.1	407.1	174.9	786.8	68.0	137.5
1953	37.0	96.5	148.5	452.0	17.4	44.9
1954	51.4	227.6	167.0	504.4	23.7	68.2
1955	71.9	253.5	193.8	638.3	34.1	92.8
1956	44.1	222.7	199.3	644.1	44.1	87.2
1957	51.6	182.7	191.1	530.1	33.4	83.5
1958	51.5	217.0	203.4	564.4	33.3	89.8
1959	55.3	193.9	209.0	585.6	33.6	96.1
1960	54.9	222.1	213.5	710.1	48.5	103.8
1961	60.5	264.9	223.3	871.3	47.3	133.8
1962	56.3	208.4	219.8	630.3	35.5	109.6
1963	55.5	233.3	246.3	850.0	46.7	133.5
1964	61.6	234.0	251.5	947.1	51.2	141.7
1965	66.2	272.1	260.1	1,275.2	66.3	156.5

Year ended 30 June—	<i>Food and live animals</i>	<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials</i>	<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>Manu- factured goods classified chiefly by materials</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous manu- factured articles</i>	<i>Com- modities and trans- actions of merchan- dise trade not elsewhere classified</i>
	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.
1966	110	37	197	252	15	266	590	1,121	220	89
1967	118	38	206	247	15	297	586	1,144	243	110
1968	117	36	224	241	14	309	644	1,250	270	110
1969	128	44	228	252	13	328	688	1,328	298	116
1970	140	48	247	255	16	366	753	1,528	350	124

(a) Year ended previous December.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
SHIPPING

Year ended 30 June—	Overseas vessels				Overseas cargo		Interstate vessels—		Interstate cargo shipped
	Entrances		Clearances				entrances		
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage			
		mil. tons		mil. tons		mil. tons			
1902 . . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1912 . . .	(c)2,081	(c)5.0	(c)2,093	(c)5.0	n.a.	n.a.	(c)5,000	(c)6.8	
1922 . . .	1,567	4.6	1,544	4.5	2.4	5.8	4,897	6.4	
1932 . . .	1,519	5.7	1,538	5.7	3.0	6.7	3,958	5.5	
1942 . . .	1,276	5.2	1,268	5.6	5.5	4.2	4,860	6.6	
1943 . . .	956	3.8	1,069	4.3	5.1	3.6	3,596	4.6	
1944 . . .	1,094	4.5	1,286	5.2	5.9	5.1	3,731	5.2	
1945 . . .	1,059	4.5	1,088	4.6	6.1	4.9	3,543	5.1	
1946 . . .	1,146	5.3	1,225	5.4	6.2	3.9	3,108	4.4	
1947 . . .	1,202	5.2	1,287	5.2	5.6	4.5	3,084	4.7	
1948 . . .	1,470	6.1	1,479	5.8	6.9	5.8	2,943	4.2	
1949 . . .	1,706	7.5	1,780	7.5	8.4	6.8	3,091	4.7	
1950 . . .	1,942	8.7	1,965	8.7	11.3	6.4	3,228	5.3	
1951 . . .	1,911	8.6	1,992	8.7	13.1	6.7	3,301	5.8	
1952 . . .	2,038	9.0	2,098	9.3	14.4	5.7	3,750	7.9	
1953 . . .	1,988	8.7	2,053	8.9	9.7	7.5	4,555	9.2	
1954 . . .	2,054	8.9	2,073	8.9	11.3	7.1	4,759	9.6	
1955 . . .	2,245	9.9	2,260	10.1	14.4	7.5	4,644	9.4	
1956 . . .	2,425	11.2	2,457	11.1	15.9	8.2	4,626	9.5	
1957 . . .	2,628	11.8	2,662	11.8	15.3	10.1	4,805	9.5	
1958 . . .	2,656	12.4	2,598	12.1	16.6	8.9	5,127	9.8	
1959 . . .	2,706	12.9	2,757	13.1	16.9	10.1	5,012	9.5	
1960 . . .	2,976	14.5	2,969	14.4	18.7	11.6	5,004	9.5	
1961 . . .	3,382	17.3	3,396	17.0	21.1	15.3	4,860	9.6	
1962 . . .	3,599	18.9	3,611	18.8	20.3	18.7	5,032	9.8	
1963 . . .	3,411	19.0	3,351	18.6	22.8	17.0	4,845	9.7	
1964 . . .	3,714	20.7	3,763	20.9	24.7	21.6	5,067	10.1	
1965 . . .	3,813	21.7	3,788	21.7	27.7	22.4	5,263	13.2	
1966 . . .	3,929	23.0	4,029	23.3	28.3	23.8	5,480	15.1	
1967 . . .	3,977	27.4	4,017	27.6	31.3	34.6	4,937	15.3	
1968 . . .	3,972	30.1	4,013	30.3	32.3	43.4	5,159	15.7	
1969 . . .	4,390	36.4	4,360	36.2	34.5	57.0	5,269	15.8	

(a) Tons weight plus tons measurement. (b) Separate details not available. Total entrances and clearances for year ended December 1901, 4,028 vessels, 6.5 million tons. (c) Year ended previous December.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS(a)

REGULAR INTERNAL AIR SERVICES

Year ended 30 June—	GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS(a)					REGULAR INTERNAL AIR SERVICES						
	Route-miles (b)	Train mileage	Passenger journeys	Freight-tons carried	Freight-net ton-miles	Passengers			Freight		Mail	
						Miles flown	Embarkations	Passenger miles	Tons up-lifted	Ton-miles	Tons up-lifted	Ton-miles
1902 . . .	'000	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	'000	mil.	'000(c)	mil.(d)	'000(c)	mil.(d)
1912 . . .	12.8	38.2	115	15.5	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922 . . .	16.8	55.2	228	25.5	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932 . . .	23.4	56.1	335	31.5	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942 . . .	27.0	63.8	303	26.1	n.a.	0.9	6	3	0.04	n.a.	0.02	n.a.
1943 . . .	27.2	88.5	475	38.9	n.a.	7.8	151	76	1.3	1.0	n.a.	0.5
1944 . . .	27.2	96.1	518	42.5	n.a.	7.0	135	64	1.1	0.9	2.3	1.5
1945 . . .	27.2	91.8	533	42.0	n.a.	9.7	216	100	1.5	0.9	3.6	2.7
1946 . . .	27.2	90.2	535	40.8	n.a.	12.6	320	141	2.6	1.3	4.2	2.8
1947 . . .	27.2	86.7	546	36.7	n.a.	17.7	509	225	5.6	2.6	2.4	1.7
1948 . . .	27.2	85.5	503	37.8	5,605	23.0	850	366	13.7	6.7	1.3	0.7
1949 . . .	27.1	87.7	511	40.0	5,934	32.4	1,208	503	28.9	13.4	1.4	0.8
1950 . . .	27.0	92.3	507	41.4	6,212	35.2	1,409	566	37.4	17.1	1.8	0.9
1951 . . .	27.0	93.4	505	40.6	6,203	36.5	1,500	590	49.4	22.3	2.9	1.4
1952 . . .	27.0	88.7	476	40.9	6,277	40.7	1,685	669	59.4	27.1	3.2	1.5
1953 . . .	26.8	93.4	501	44.3	6,755	41.8	1,829	722	57.5	26.7	2.7	1.3
1954 . . .	26.8	88.7	498	44.0	6,574	39.1	1,706	667	57.6	27.2	2.3	1.2
1955 . . .	26.6	93.5	511	46.8	6,953	41.0	1,772	702	69.5	32.7	2.3	1.2
1956 . . .	26.6	94.8	517	47.7	7,295	43.5	1,918	766	78.7	37.0	2.3	1.3
1957 . . .	26.5	96.2	515	46.8	7,274	43.7	2,020	828	84.4	38.9	2.5	1.4
1958 . . .	26.5	95.1	499	47.5	7,463	42.1	2,125	891	75.1	36.3	2.5	1.4
1959 . . .	26.4	90.3	494	45.3	6,808	40.5	2,123	899	70.0	33.0	2.6	1.4
1960 . . .	26.3	91.3	485	48.0	7,320	40.3	2,235	944	62.8	28.8	2.7	1.5
1961 . . .	26.2	92.7	479	51.2	8,006	42.3	2,660	1,133	65.4	29.2	4.8	2.6
1962 . . .	26.1	93.0	463	55.4	8,788	43.2	2,639	1,110	63.0	28.2	6.0	3.1
1963 . . .	25.6	92.6	461	55.6	8,823	41.2	2,666	1,119	57.2	26.1	6.3	3.2
1964 . . .	25.5	92.9	465	55.9	9,253	43.7	2,833	1,221	59.4	28.3	6.5	3.3
1965 . . .	25.2	96.5	471	61.7	10,501	49.0	3,257	1,408	63.2	30.5	7.1	3.7
1966 . . .	25.0	96.6	464	64.8	11,145	52.3	3,764	1,639	70.0	33.9	7.7	4.1
1967 . . .	25.0	94.3	460	64.3	11,012	55.0	4,158	1,831	76.1	37.6	8.6	4.6
1968 . . .	25.1	93.7	455	68.5	11,517	56.8	4,425	1,972	82.1	40.1	9.6	5.1
1969 . . .	25.1	94.5	453	71.1	12,264	56.7	4,668	2,125	85.1	42.3	9.4	5.2
1969 . . .	25.1	93.8	447	75.7	13,126	60.3	5,185	2,402	89.9	45.5	9.9	5.5

(a) Particulars of train-mileages, passenger-journeys, freight tons carried, and freight net ton-miles refer only to operations for which revenue is received. (b) At end of period. (c) Short tons (2,000 lb). (d) In terms of short tons.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—*continued*

ROAD TRANSPORT

COMMUNICATION

Year ended 30 June—	Tramway, trolley-bus and omnibus services(a)	Motor vehicles on the register(b)				Postal matter dealt with(c)	Telephones		Telegrams (e)	Broadcasting and television licences in force(b)	
		Motor cars and station wagons	Utilities, vans, etc., trucks and omnibuses	Motor cycles	Total motor vehicles (including motor cycles)		Instruments in service (b)	Services in operation (b)(d)		Broadcast listeners'	Television viewers'
	mil.	'000	'000	'000	'000	mil. articles	'000	'000	mil.	'000	'000
1902 . . .	n.a.	..	..	..	..	(f)384	(f)36	(f)28	(f)8.2	..	..
1912 . . .	360	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(f)698	(f)118	(f)96	(f)13.9	..	..
1922 . . .	569	102			102	778	259	196	16.8	(g)1	..
1932 . . .	589	420	96	72	588	887	485	364	13.9	369	..
1942 . . .	(h)1,067	451	250	49	751	1,124	739	531	26.1	1,320	..
1943 . . .	1,189	472	255	48	776	1,082	767	540	32.5	1,370	..
1944 . . .	1,281	494	274	53	820	1,114	800	557	35.8	1,395	..
1945 . . .	1,290	506	291	57	854	1,155	828	578	37.6	1,415	..
1946 . . .	1,275	523	333	73	929	1,166	856	608	38.0	1,437	..
1947 . . .	1,216	548	378	87	1,013	1,235	905	648	35.7	1,678	..
1948 . . .	1,199	589	419	100	1,108	1,307	963	688	36.8	1,704	..
1949 . . .	1,185	651	457	118	1,225	1,375	1,028	734	37.9	1,763	..
1950 . . .	1,076	764	506	134	1,404	1,466	1,110	795	38.0	1,841	..
1951 . . .	1,092	879	555	146	1,580	1,526	1,209	870	37.2	1,885	..
1952 . . .	1,019	1,028	588	155	1,770	1,482	1,301	939	29.8	1,961	..
1953 . . .	988	1,105	587	148	1,840	1,506	1,383	1,001	25.9	1,986	..
1954 . . .	981	1,196	611	141	1,947	1,604	1,476	1,070	25.1	2,042	..
1955 . . .	966	1,342	654	133	2,130	1,653	1,587	1,153	25.5	2,035	..
1956 . . .	927	1,430	693	123	2,246	1,741	1,704	1,240	25.4	2,089	..
1957 . . .	833	1,537	710	118	2,366	1,784	1,814	1,318	24.0	2,107	74
1958 . . .	803	1,661	731	114	2,506	1,895	1,937	1,407	22.9	2,138	291
1959 . . .	778	1,784	755	110	2,649	1,951	2,056	1,491	22.5	2,264	578
1960 . . .	758	1,938	784	102	2,824	1,953	2,164	1,562	22.2	2,283	955
1961 . . .	726	2,070	800	93	2,963	2,048	2,266	1,631	21.8	2,256	1,217
1962 . . .	718	2,201	815	85	3,101	2,101	2,382	1,719	21.6	2,220	1,424
1963 . . .	712	2,381	833	78	3,292	2,202	2,523	1,812	21.8	2,240	1,655
1964 . . .	703	2,595	851	71	3,516	2,342	2,670	1,919	23.4	2,302	1,882
1965 . . .	685	2,811	865	68	3,744	2,443	2,811	2,010	24.3	2,358	2,045
1966 . . .	653	2,975	878	67	3,920	2,556	2,978	2,120	25.0	2,526	2,226
1967 . . .	621	3,140	893	73	4,107	2,683	3,178	2,235	25.6	2,538	2,405
1968 . . .	609	3,349	907	88	4,345	2,648	3,392	2,359	(i)23.4	2,580	2,519
1969 . . .	590	3,551	930	105	4,586	2,692	3,599	2,511	(i)23.3	2,630	2,649

(a) Government and municipal. (b) At end of period. (c) Letters, postcards, letter-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and registered articles. (d) All single lines plus one half the number of duplex lines. Until the introduction of duplex services in December 1948, statistics of exchange lines and telephone services were identical. (e) Telegrams despatched to places within Australia and despatched to or received from overseas. (f) Year ended previous December. (g) Year 1923-24. First year licences issued. (h) Tramway passenger journeys only before 1942. (i) Excludes telegrams received from overseas. These particulars are no longer available.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT **GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

Year	At current prices			At constant prices(a)			At current prices		At constant prices		
	(b)	(c)	(d)	1953-54 prices(e)	1959-60 prices(d)	1966-67 prices(f)	(k)	(f)	1953-54 prices(e)	1959-60 prices(d)	1966-67 prices(f)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1900-01	419	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..
1901-02	444	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..
1902-03	428	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..
1903-04	449	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..
1904-05	445	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
1905-06	478	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..
1906-07	538	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..
1907-08	536	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..
1908-09	583	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..
1909-10	624	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..
1910-11	683	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	..
1911-12	733	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..
1912-13	802	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	..
1913-14	865	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	..	..
1914-15	833	..	..	..	..	..	132	..	..	..	..
1915-16	909	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..
1916-17	943	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	..
1917-18	963	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..
1918-19	1,089	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	..
1919-20	1,257	..	..	..	..	..	209	..	..	..	..
1920-21	1,426	..	..	..	..	..	245	..	..	..	..
1921-22	1,378	..	..	..	..	..	261	..	..	..	..
1922-23	1,510	..	..	..	..	..	273	..	..	..	..
1923-24	1,569	..	..	..	..	..	290	..	..	..	..
1924-25	1,722	..	..	..	..	..	303	..	..	..	..
1925-26	1,659	..	..	..	..	..	308	..	..	..	..
1926-27	1,729	..	..	..	..	..	328	..	..	..	..
1927-28	1,739	..	..	..	..	..	329	..	..	..	..
1928-29	1,711	..	..	..	..	..	309	..	..	..	..
1929-30	1,566	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..	..	..
1930-31	1,288	..	..	..	..	..	166	..	..	..	..
1931-32	1,209	..	..	..	..	..	119	..	..	..	..
1932-33	1,264	..	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	..
1933-34	1,356	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	..
1934-35	1,422	..	..	..	..	..	203	..	..	..	..
1935-36	1,574	..	..	..	..	..	226	..	..	..	..
1936-37	1,717	..	..	..	..	..	253	..	..	..	..
1937-38	1,857	..	..	..	..	..	306	..	..	..	..
1938-39	1,847	1,860	(1,800)	..	..	..	298	(316)	..	..	..
1939-40	..	2,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1940-41	..	2,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941-42	..	2,548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942-43	..	2,936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1943-44	..	2,986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1944-45	..	2,906	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1945-46	..	3,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1946-47	..	3,234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1947-48	..	3,988	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948-49	..	4,524	4,479	7,368	..	..	..	788	1,346	..	..
1949-50	..	..	5,367	7,916	..	..	..	1,054	1,640	..	..
1950-51	..	..	7,193	8,376	..	..	..	1,509	2,033	..	..
1951-52	..	..	7,706	8,597	..	..	..	1,939	2,195	..	..
1952-53	..	..	8,372	8,522	..	..	..	1,927	1,972	..	..
1953-54	..	..	9,047	9,063	10,526	..	..	2,137	2,137	2,521	..
1954-55	..	..	9,766	9,552	11,154	..	..	2,352	2,292	2,698	..
1955-56	..	..	10,600	10,083	11,706	..	..	2,557	2,370	2,803	..
1956-57	..	..	11,490	10,341	11,938	..	..	2,669	2,380	2,821	..
1957-58	..	..	11,628	10,478	12,182	..	..	2,857	2,499	2,953	..
1958-59	..	..	12,522	11,388	13,044	..	..	3,022	2,611	3,087	..
1959-60	..	..	13,877	11,833	13,804	16,555	..	3,398	2,875	3,087	3,952
1960-61	..	..	14,663	..	14,207	17,047	..	3,664	..	3,550	4,158
1961-62	..	..	14,985	..	14,331	17,232	..	3,720	..	3,544	4,171
1962-63	..	..	16,226	..	15,319	18,413	..	4,011	..	3,816	4,473
1963-64	..	..	18,012	..	16,446	19,653	..	4,505	..	4,217	4,929
1964-65	..	..	19,802	..	17,603	21,020	..	5,244	..	4,766	5,568
1965-66	..	..	20,777	..	17,773	21,367	..	5,685	..	5,021	5,876
1966-67	..	..	22,763	..	18,945	22,670	..	5,959	..	5,106	5,959
1967-68	..	..	24,299	..	..	23,544	..	6,497	..	..	6,328
1968-69	..	..	27,279	..	..	25,574	..	7,208	..	..	6,767
1969-70 p	..	..	30,162	..	..	26,991	..	7,847	..	..	7,067

(a) These series relate to gross national product after stock valuation adjustment, at constant prices (see *Australian National Accounts*, op. cit. pp 16 and 101). (b) N. G. Butlin, *Australian Domestic Product, Investment and Foreign Borrowing 1861-1938-39*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1962. Gross domestic product excluding livestock accumulation, approximates conceptually gross national product as defined in the Australian National Accounts. (c) Published by the Commonwealth Statistician. Figures prior to 1948-49 are from *National Income and Expenditure 1955-56* and are not strictly comparable with subsequent figures because of a number of definitional changes and statistical revisions; see pages 18-19, 117-20, *Australian National Accounts 1948-49 to 1961-62*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. (d) *Australian National Accounts 1967-68* and 1968-69, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, and, for the last five years, the Budget Paper *National Income and Expenditure 1969-70*. The figures of \$1,800m for gross national product and \$316m for gross fixed capital expenditure in 1938-39 are based on a reconstruction of earlier estimates, and are approximately consistent with the present Australian National Accounts series. Mr B. D. Haig ('1938-39 National Income Estimates', *Australian Economic History Review*, Vol. vii, No. 2, September 1967) has adjusted components of gross national expenditure and imports and exports for changes in prices. If the price indexes implied by Mr Haig's estimates are used to revalue at 1938-39 prices gross national product and gross fixed capital expenditure for 1948-49, values of \$2,384m and \$434m, respectively, are obtained. (e) *Australian National Accounts 1967-68*. (f) *Gross National Expenditure at Current and Constant Prices, 1959-60 to 1969-70* and *Australian National Accounts 1967-68* and 1968-69 for earlier years. (g) N. G. Butlin, op. cit. For a variety of reasons, Professor Butlin's gross domestic capital formation figures given here differ conceptually from those for gross fixed capital expenditure in the Australian National Accounts.

PRIVATE FINANCE

Year ended 30 June—	NOTE ISSUE	BANKING			
		Cheque-paying banks		Bank clearings (c)	Savings banks
		Common-wealth note issue(a)	Advances (b)	Deposits (b)	Depositors balances(d)
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902			188	186	13
1912		16	238	300	25
1922		107	364	578	65
1932		103	522	638	55
1942		205	648	965	142
1943		280	583	1,233	156
1944		382	542	1,389	158
1945		373	503	1,525	149
				Debits to customers' accounts(c)	
1946		400	519	1,397	(e)296
1947		405	672	1,445	349
1948		393	824	1,598	451
1949		426	966	1,830	514
1950		463	1,148	2,264	655
1951		551	1,357	2,826	897
1952		605	1,656	2,564	866
1953		657	1,450	2,856	877
1954		688	1,690	3,061	1,100
1955		726	1,982	3,089	1,127
1956		745	1,945	2,992	1,123
1957		763	1,897	3,231	1,250
1958		775	2,060	3,240	1,282
1959		790	2,007	3,362	1,432
1960		843	2,211	3,611	1,737
1961		839	2,238	3,600	1,654
1962		856	2,287	3,837	1,848
1963		869	2,465	4,064	2,028
1964		870	2,610	4,649	2,318
1965		862	2,955	5,038	2,653
1966		849	3,183	5,308	2,672
1967		938	3,548	5,614	2,978
1968		1,006	4,020	6,087	3,588
1969		1,107	4,384	6,706	4,055
1970		1,216	4,903	7,099	4,891

(a) Last Wednesday in June. (b) June quarter up to and including 1945; month of June from 1946 onwards. (c) Weekly average, June month. (d) End of June. (e) Bank clearings, \$179m.

LIFE INSURANCE(a)

Year ended 31 December(b)—	Ordinary(c)		Industrial		Total	
	Policies	Sum assured	Policies	Sum assured	Policies	Sum assured
	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1901	414	216	236	10	650	226
1911	484	218	467	20	951	238
1921	730	362	973	60	1,703	422
1931	871	570	1,550	134	2,421	704
1941	1,340	926	2,780	254	4,120	1,180
1942	1,384	956	2,899	268	4,283	1,223
1943	1,433	998	3,026	285	4,459	1,284
1944	1,506	1,071	3,158	306	4,664	1,376
1945	1,587	1,157	3,279	327	4,866	1,484
1946	1,730	1,310	3,429	357	5,159	1,667
1947	1,902	1,481	3,541	386	5,442	1,867
1948	2,071	1,669	3,643	418	5,714	2,087
1949	2,224	1,862	3,725	448	5,949	2,310
1950	2,377	2,094	3,793	477	6,170	2,571
1951	2,554	2,424	3,843	507	6,396	2,931
1952	2,731	2,757	3,873	541	6,604	3,298
1953	2,893	3,105	3,881	571	6,774	3,677
1954	3,033	3,482	3,827	594	6,860	4,076
1955	3,184	3,942	3,766	615	6,949	4,556
1956	3,319	4,447	3,702	631	7,021	5,077
1957	3,446	5,067	3,615	645	7,061	5,712
1958	3,577	5,747	3,531	657	7,108	6,404
1959	3,710	6,371	3,443	665	7,154	7,236
1960	4,110	7,690	3,340	686	7,450	8,376
1961	4,201	8,743	3,199	707	7,400	9,450
1962	4,291	9,854	3,076	743	7,366	10,597
1963	4,401	11,010	2,953	777	7,354	11,787
1964	4,539	12,481	2,851	823	7,390	13,304
1965	4,705	14,057	2,755	871	7,460	14,928
1966	4,873	15,750	2,644	918	7,517	16,668
1967	5,051	17,762	2,603	981	7,654	18,743
1968	5,251	20,357	2,561	1,041	7,812	21,397
1969(d)	5,436	23,460	2,526	1,116	7,961	24,576

(a) Existing business in Australia. (b) Companies' financial years which ended during the year. (c) Includes superannuation business. (d) From 1 July includes business of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales and the Queensland State Government Insurance Office, but excludes Papua and New Guinea business.

Year ended 30 June—	COMMONWEALTH				STATE				GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE(a)				
	Consolidated revenue fund		Net loan fund expenditure (b)	Taxation collections	Consolidated revenue fund		Net loan expenditure (b)	Taxation collections	Commonwealth	State	Total	Overseas	In Australia
	Revenue	Expenditure			Revenue	Expenditure							
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902	23	8	..	18	56	58	19	5	..	429	429	n.a.	n.a.
1912	41	29	2	32	83	82	33	11	12	557	569	388	181
1922	128	128	10	99	170	175	67	36	708	1,039	1,747	823	924
1932	143	143	8	108	199	242	12	65	692	1,800	2,492	1,320	1,172
1942	420	420	426	359	305	299	17	115	1,340	2,038	3,378	1,312	2,066
1943	589	589	806	514	337	333	8	53	2,117	2,013	4,131	1,308	2,823
1944	684	684	755	607	338	334	6	43	2,850	1,994	4,844	1,262	3,582
1945	754	754	532	676	338	334	12	44	3,355	2,008	5,364	1,231	4,133
1946	782	782	319	706	332	331	14	50	3,670	2,005	5,675	1,142	4,533
1947	863	863	98	771	346	350	48	57	3,733	2,044	5,777	1,130	4,647
1948	932	932	26	845	394	398	75	64	3,702	2,119	5,821	1,117	4,704
1949	1,109	1,109	—9	982	452	456	102	73	3,685	2,202	5,887	1,088	4,798
1950	1,161	1,161	85	1,038	521	525	147	83	3,731	2,367	6,098	1,099	4,999
1951	1,684	1,684	101	1,554	613	613	257	103	3,777	2,619	6,396	1,067	5,329
1952	2,034	2,034	63	1,868	777	783	395	126	3,838	2,993	6,830	1,113	5,717
1953	2,080	2,080	71	1,791	876	877	322	142	3,893	3,288	7,181	1,142	6,038
1954	2,046	2,046	83	1,801	941	935	335	161	3,964	3,573	7,537	1,165	6,372
1955	2,135	2,135	66	1,875	991	998	321	179	3,998	3,846	7,844	1,216	6,628
1956	2,277	2,277	88	2,008	1,052	1,082	312	196	4,031	4,121	8,151	1,269	6,882
1957	2,624	2,624	88	2,197	1,154	1,168	317	229	3,957	4,396	8,353	1,216	7,137
1958	2,648	2,648	90	2,323	1,210	1,224	314	256	3,670	4,686	8,356	1,248	7,108
1959	2,592	2,592	132	2,267	1,280	1,295	338	276	3,512	4,988	8,499	1,319	7,180
1960	2,877	2,877	119	2,500	1,399	1,404	357	320	3,334	5,301	8,635	1,389	7,246
1961	3,277	3,277	83	2,850	1,511	1,513	384	335	3,215	5,630	8,845	1,413	7,433
1962	3,282	3,283	182	2,833	1,609	1,617	395	353	3,119	5,963	9,082	1,424	7,658
1963	3,371	3,371	274	2,882	1,694	1,696	405	391	3,121	6,314	9,434	1,522	7,912
1964	3,809	3,809	226	3,220	1,829	1,829	438	448	3,172	6,691	9,863	1,545	8,318
1965	4,418	4,418	167	3,788	1,947	1,965	477	493	3,134	7,091	10,225	1,529	8,695
1966	4,879	4,879	(c)260	4,188	2,095	2,120	492	536	3,145	7,495	10,639	1,505	9,134
1967	5,228	5,228	(c)450	4,456	2,287	2,290	516	601	3,275	7,934	11,209	1,532	9,677
1968	5,760	5,760	(c)655	4,917	2,463	2,469	540	684	3,600	8,317	11,917	1,558	10,358
1969	6,086	6,086	(c)236	5,489	2,688	2,699	574	783	3,682	8,831	12,512	1,698	10,815
1970	6,979	6,979	(c)446	6,339	3,010	3,036	615	861	3,885	9,320	13,205	1,580	11,625

(a) At 30 June. Expressed in Australian currency equivalents at ruling rates of exchange.
(c) Includes expenditure financed under the United States Defence Credits Arrangements.

(b) Loan expenditure on works and services.

SOCIAL PENSIONS, BENEFITS, ETC.

Year ended 30 June—	Age and invalid pensions		Child endowment		Widows' pensions		Unemployment benefits	
	Pensioners (a)	Amount paid	Children endowed (a)	Endowment paid	Pensioners (a)	Amount paid	No. on benefit—weekly average	Amount paid
	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1902	90	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912	147	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922	261	22.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932	341	38.5	910	22.6	..	..	..	..
1942	331	44.6	908	23.3	38	4.7	..	..
1943	320	43.6	922	24.5	42	5.6	..	..
1944	316	43.4	939	24.1	44	5.9	..	..
1945	333	53.9	965	36.0	45	6.5	6	1.0
1946	364	58.8	1,007	38.9	43	6.7	9	1.8
1947	381	73.1	1,050	48.6	43	7.8	4	0.7
1948	403	83.4	1,105	48.6	43	8.8	2	(c)
1949	414	89.1	1,136	60.7	43	8.8	13	2.5
1950	417	99.0	2,389	87.2	42	9.7	2	(c)
1951	426	119.6	2,518	93.2	41	11.2	1	(c)
1952	451	144.8	2,624	106.5	41	12.7	30	9.1
1953	478	162.6	2,717	101.5	41	13.2	14	5.0
1954	510	176.0	2,789	105.1	42	13.7	4	1.4
1955	535	203.3	2,876	114.1	43	15.4	4	1.4
1956	534	218.4	2,978	117.5	45	17.7	12	4.2
1957	574	243.2	3,074	125.1	47	19.7	24	9.8
1958	598	259.1	3,172	135.1	50	21.6	28	11.9
1959	619	294.0	3,252	125.1	52	24.3	21	9.0
1960	651	315.9	3,340	148.6	55	26.9	22	8.9
1961	691	360.5	3,420	132.8	57	30.2	53	25.3
1962	711	375.5	3,458	135.4	58	31.4	40	21.3
1963	725	399.9	3,631	168.8	62	41.6	26	13.5
1964	736	426.6	3,711	172.8	65	47.0	14	6.8
1965	744	442.4	3,763	176.4	69	50.0	15	7.8
1966	764	481.8	3,835	199.3	73	56.4	21	11.2
1967	797	514.1	3,891	187.9	75	61.1	22	11.2
1968	827	558.6	3,996	193.3	78	69.1	18	9.3
1969	827	558.6	3,996	193.3	78	69.1	18	9.3
1970	913	642.0	4,079	220.1	87	81.8	13	8.9

(a) At 30 June.
at \$0.05m.

(b) Five 12-weekly payments made during the year instead of the normal four.

(c) Less

SOCIAL—cont nued
PENSIONS, BENEFITS, ETC.—continued

Year ended 30 June—	Hospital and nursing home benefits— amount paid	Medical benefits— amount paid	Phar- maceutical benefits— amount paid	Total Common- wealth expenditure on pensions, benefits, etc.(a)	War pensions		Service pensions	
					No.(b)	Amount paid	No.(b)	Amount paid
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1902 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912 . . . . .	..	..	..	4.3	..	..	..	..
1922 . . . . .	..	..	..	12.1	225	14.1	..	..
1932 . . . . .	..	..	..	23.0	274	14.9	..	..
1942 . . . . .	..	..	..	61.8	220	15.0	14	1.2
1943 . . . . .	..	..	..	73.2	227	16.8	13	1.3
1944 . . . . .	..	..	..	78.3	245	20.8	13	1.3
1945 . . . . .	..	..	..	78.8	281	22.9	13	1.3
1946	2.2	..	..	106.4	360	26.6	13	1.6
1947	8.8	..	..	124.0	395	30.2	14	1.8
1948	8.9	..	..	137.2	416	32.7	16	2.5
1949	11.8	..	..	161.6	440	37.9	16	2.7
1950	12.6	..	0.1	185.6	471	42.1	16	2.9
1951	13.1	..	..	230.0	503	53.1	17	3.0
1952	13.4	2.1	15.4	275.2	525	66.7	17	3.6
1953	14.4	3.5	14.4	331.0	544	72.6	19	4.5
1954	16.7	7.2	18.5	353.1	564	78.1	21	5.4
1955	18.6	13.5	21.5	378.6	584	87.8	22	6.0
1956	19.1	14.6	23.8	429.7	600	91.3	35	8.3
1957	19.6	18.3	23.4	447.8	614	95.6	39	9.8
1958	21.6	20.6	30.1	495.0	629	106.6	42	11.3
1959	29.6	23.2	41.9	556.5	643	109.0	44	12.4
1960	37.2	26.8	48.7	598.7	655	117.5	46	13.5
1961	41.3	28.4	55.8	661.2	662	132.6	50	15.6
1962	44.4	30.6	70.4	730.4	671	135.1	58	19.4
1963	47.3	32.6	76.9	758.6	671	140.7	62	21.7
1964	56.2	34.4	78.8	832.7	669	154.5	65	24.2
1965	58.8	44.6	82.2	890.4	660	153.5	65	25.5
1966	60.7	54.6	91.8	941.6	646	170.1	66	28.2
1967	67.4	58.2	101.3	1,031.1	631	161.4	67	29.1
1968	74.8	62.5	105.1	1,075.0	617	164.4	69	31.8
1969	85.9	66.5	118.4	1,162.3	601	182.9	67	34.1
1970	111.4	76.1	136.7	1,341.8	585	183.5	74	39.9

(a) National Welfare Fund items only, including expenditure for all years on pensions benefits, etc., which subsequently became payable from the National Welfare Fund. In addition to the items shown in the preceding columns, the tables include expenditure on—the rehabilitation service; milk for school children; tuberculosis campaign; sickness, special and funeral benefits and some miscellaneous welfare and health services. Excludes war and service pensions, telephone rental concessions for pensioners, and some minor welfare and health services. (b) At 30 June.

EDUCATION

POLICE AND PRISONS

Year(a)	Schools				Universities		Police	Prisons	Convicted prisoners
	Government		Non-government		Number	Students			
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils					
	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000	'000	No.	'000
1902 . . .	7.2	637	2.4	144	4	1.9	5.9	n.a.	4.2
1912 . . .	8.4	663	1.9	164	5	3.8	6.6	101	3.4
1922 . . .	9.6	837	1.7	202	6	7.8	7.0	92	3.0
1932 . . .	10.2	934	1.8	221	6	9.9	8.6	85	4.1
1942 . . .	9.0	868	1.8	250	6	10.6	9.7	71	3.5
1943 . . .	8.8	874	1.8	264	6	11.4	9.6	69	3.5
1944 . . .	8.7	878	1.8	275	6	14.7	9.4	70	3.9
1945 . . .	8.4	875	1.8	273	6	17.8	9.4	70	3.9
1946 . . .	8.3	887	1.8	277	7	25.0	9.9	70	3.6
1947 . . .	8.2	906	1.9	281	7	30.0	10.2	73	3.8
1948 . . .	8.0	928	1.8	281	7	31.9	10.6	72	3.5
1949 . . .	7.9	971	1.8	293	8	31.1	11.1	71	3.8
1950 . . .	7.8	1,027	1.9	310	8	30.0	11.5	70	4.0
1951 . . .	7.6	1,078	1.9	326	8	31.1	11.9	70	4.2
1952 . . .	7.6	1,145	1.9	348	8	29.1	12.6	69	4.8
1953 . . .	7.6	1,206	2.0	366	9	28.3	12.7	70	4.8
1954 . . .	7.6	1,275	2.0	388	9	28.9	12.6	71	4.8
1955 . . .	7.6	1,337	2.1	410	9	30.3	12.9	72	5.1
1956 . . .	7.7	1,357	2.1	432	9	34.0	13.5	73	6.0
1957 . . .	7.7	1,427	2.0	453	9	36.6	14.1	73	6.4
1958 . . .	7.8	1,498	2.0	474	10	41.5	14.5	73	6.6
1959 . . .	7.8	1,560	2.1	492	10	47.2	14.9	74	6.6
1960 . . .	7.9	1,613	2.1	511	10	53.4	15.3	77	6.8
1961 . . .	8.0	1,664	2.1	527	10	57.7	15.9	75	7.2
1962 . . .	7.9	1,713	2.2	540	10	63.3	16.4	74	7.4
1963 . . .	7.9	1,757	2.2	553	10	69.1	16.7	73	7.7
1964 . . .	7.9	1,801	2.2	565	10	76.2	17.2	74	7.7
1965 . . .	7.8	1,857	2.2	581	11	83.3	17.6	74	7.7
1966 . . .	7.8	1,921	2.2	583	12	91.3	18.4	76	8.1
1967 . . .	7.8	1,994	2.2	595	14	95.4	19.0	75	8.7
1968 . . .	7.7	2,058	2.2	601	14	101.5	19.7	79	8.8
1969 . . .	7.6	2,117	2.2	603	14	110.0	20.1	74	9.2

(a) Years ended at varying dates.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

CHIEF EVENTS IN AUSTRALIA SINCE 1955

NOTES. In issues of the Year Book up to No. 48 (*see* No. 48, page 1201) this table covered events back to the establishment of settlement in Australia in 1788. Later issues up to No. 50 (*see* No. 50, page 1289) covered events back to 1945. This issue covers the years 1955 to 1969 and the first half of 1970.

For each earlier year this Table rarely contains more than two or three items; for recent years, however, in order to provide a wide cover of events, etc., it includes a much greater number. Both the nature of the Table and considerations of space render necessary a continual reduction in these items, and for more information the reader should therefore consult earlier issues.

- 1955 First power generated by Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority. Australian population reached 9,000,000. Cocos (Keeling) Islands became Territory under authority of Commonwealth.
- 1956 Amendment to Conciliation and Arbitration Act altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating judicial functions from conciliation and arbitration functions.
- 1957 High Court ruled that interstate vehicles could not be compelled to register in New South Wales, but upheld validity of Victorian tax on commercial vehicles, including those engaged in interstate trade, imposed solely for the maintenance of roads. National Capital Development Commission set up to co-ordinate development of Canberra.
- 1958 Prime Minister officially opened Australia's first nuclear reactor at Lucas Heights, near Sydney. Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) transferred to Australian Administration.
- 1959 Annual Holidays Act, 1944-1958 provided for three weeks' annual holiday for all New South Wales workers. Population reached 10,000,000.
- 1960 Provision made for Social Service benefits to be paid to Australian Aborigines. *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959 and *Reserve Bank Act* 1959 proclaimed (*see* page 481). National Service training suspended. Commonwealth Government announced special economic measures designed to counter inflationary trend and safeguard overseas funds.
- 1961 Commonwealth *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959 unifying State Acts became operative (*see* page 446). Oil discovered in south-west Queensland. Australian population census taken. Iron ore deposits estimated at 1,800 million tons discovered at Pilbara (Western Australia).
- 1962 Commonwealth and Western Australian Electoral Acts amended to provide for votes for Aborigines. Work began on standardisation of rail gauge from Kwinana to Kalgoorlie (Western Australia). First production of bauxite ore from Weipa deposits. Aborigines exercised voting rights in Northern Territory for first time.
- 1963 Approval given to agreement for United States to operate a naval communications station at North West Cape, Western Australia. Australian population reached 11,000,000.
- 1964 R.A.N. Destroyer *Voyager* sunk in collision off Jervis Bay with loss of eighty-two lives. New South Wales Government employees granted four weeks' annual leave. Moonie to Brisbane oil pipeline opened and Australia's first commercial oil production started. Northern Territory Legislative Council passed legislation removing discrimination against Aborigines. Commonwealth Government established licensing system for intra-state civil aviation. Australian forces saw action in Malaysia. Resumption of National Service Training and establishment of special Reserve Forces announced (*see* page 89). *National Service Act* 1964 passed. Commonwealth Government allowed export of iron ore to Japan from fields in Western Australia.
- 1965 Full High Court judgment on intra-state airlines case held that intra-state services need to hold both a State licence and a Commonwealth licence. Martin Report on tertiary education tabled in House of Representatives. New steelworks opened at Whyalla (South Australia). Report of Vernon Committee of Economic Enquiry (appointed in 1963) tabled in House of Representatives. First trade agreement between Australia and U.S.S.R. signed in Moscow. Economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia. Mills Cross radio telescope opened near Hoskinstown (N.S.W.).

- 1966 The New Zealand–Australia Free Trade Agreement came into force. Mr Harold Holt sworn in as Prime Minister. Australia adopted dollar-cent system of decimal currency. Immigration laws amended to provide for relaxation of restrictions on entry of persons of non-European race (see page 151). Member for Australian Capital Territory given full voting rights. Commercial oilfield declared at Barrow Island (W.A.). Australia joined eight other nations in forming Asian and Pacific Co-operation Council (ASPAC). 1966 census taken. Increase of \$2 a week granted in the Basic Wage. Burrinjuck Reservoir only one-third full. President Johnson of United States of America made four-day visit to Australia. Permanent employment of married women by Commonwealth Government proclaimed. Minimum housing and food standards for Aboriginal employees in Northern Territory gazetted. First television programmes interchanged direct between Britain and Australia by means of the orbiting satellite INTELSAT II.
- 1967 Worst bushfires in history of Tasmania caused loss of 51 lives and property damage estimated to be more than \$20 million in Hobart environs and southern Tasmania. Honeysuckle Creek space tracking station for Apollo moon-probe opened. SEACOM communications cable linking Australia with south-east Asia opened. Commonwealth and State Governments reached agreement on off-shore oil and gas legislation. Under new regulations for export of uranium, exporters must find new deposits at least equal in quantity to proposed exports. Referendum in northern New South Wales concerning proposed new State of New England resulted in defeat of proposal. Two Commonwealth referendums held (see page 75). First direct satellite telecast from North America to Australia. *Defence Forces Protection Act* 1967 came into operation. H.M.A.S. *Oxley*, first of Australia's new submarines, arrived at new submarine base, H.M.A.S. *Platypus*. 36th Session of International Statistical Institute held in Sydney. *Trade Practices Act* 1965–1967 came into force. Announced that Commonwealth Government would establish an Office of Aboriginal Affairs to co-ordinate policy and to provide the machinery necessary for joint consultations with the States. Daylight saving became effective in Tasmania. Announced that Australia's forces in Vietnam would be increased by more than 1,700 in November–December. Drought in Victoria became increasingly severe. Australian Resources Development Bank formed by Australia's Major Trading Banks and Reserve Bank. Government decision not to devalue Australian dollar with pound sterling announced. Australia launched its first satellite at Woomera. Senate select committee recommended that Australia change over to metric system of weights and measures. Commonwealth Conciliation Commission awarded increases of up to \$7.40 in margins to metal trade workers. Lone yachtsman, Alec Rose, reached Australia from England. Prime Minister, Rt Hon. Harold Holt, disappeared while swimming off Portsea, Victoria; Rt Hon. J. McEwen sworn in as Prime Minister.
- 1968 Uniform Commonwealth–State censorship laws came into force. Senator J. G. Gorton elected leader of Liberal Party and sworn in as Prime Minister. Twelve-mile fishing limit around Australia, Nauru, Papua and New Guinea, and Cartier Islands operated from 30 January. Nauru became an independent nation on 31 January. New Victorian stamp duty on receipts. The full bench of the Arbitration Court decided that thirty per cent of wage increases exceeding \$1.60 per week granted to metal trade employees in December 1967 would be deferred until August. Report of the second Royal Commission into loss of H.M.A.S. *Voyager*. Commonwealth Government approved in principle the transfer of the principal seat of the High Court to Canberra. Joint Commonwealth–State off-shore petroleum legislation operated from 1 April. First liver transplant operation in Australia performed in Sydney. Population reached 12,000,000. A direct shipping service between Australia and Chile commenced. Northern Territory member in House of Representatives given full voting rights. Report of United Nations mission to Territory of New Guinea issued by Trusteeship Council. The \$25 million Warringah Expressway opened in Sydney. Vietnam Medal for Australian Armed Forces instituted. The Commonwealth and State Transport Ministers agreed to new safety design standards for motor cars to be adopted by each state and expected to be introduced on all cars first registered from 1 January 1970. Dr H. C. Coombs retired, after nineteen years as Governor of the Reserve Bank or its earlier equivalent, the Commonwealth Bank. It was announced that an interim council, of twelve members, responsible for the planning and construction of the National Art Gallery had been created. The Arbitration Commission ordered that the outstanding 30 per cent of the December 1968 judgment be paid from 21 August. Two pulsars, mysterious radio sources in the Milky Way, discovered by the Mills Cross radio telescope. The National Library of Australia was opened by the Prime Minister. The United States Presidential Unit Citation presented to the 6th Battalion R.A.R. The Victorian National Gallery was officially opened. *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act* 1968, which makes the High Court of Australia the final court of appeal in all issues involving

- 1968 Commonwealth law and jurisdiction, came into operation. Announcement of a five year
 -cont \$1,000 million development plan for Papua and New Guinea, with the basic aim of developing
 the territory economically for self-determination. President Park of Korea arrived for a three-
 day visit. Blowering Dam officially opened. The Arbitration Commission handed down the
 national wage judgement that the total wage be increased by \$1.35 per week (see page 263).
 The price of Australian produced oil to be cut once the incentive scheme for Australian
 producers of crude oil had been amended (see page 913). An earth-quake devastated the
 town of Meckering in Western Australia. The first heart transplant in Australia was performed
 in Sydney. Work commenced on the \$27 million Fairbairn Dam in Queensland. Through
 late October and early November there were disastrous bushfires in New South Wales
 around Wollongong and in Blue Mountains. Inaugural meeting of the Australian Minerals
 Council held. Commonwealth legislation introduced to establish a fund of \$4.65 million
 to enable Aborigines to set up in business, and to provide a non-repayable grant of \$3.65
 million to the States for Aboriginal advancement. Announced that Aborigines will get post-
 secondary education study grants, commencing in 1969. An Ordinance to prevent the takeover
 of life insurance companies registered in the Australian Capital Territory became operative.
 Full award wages for Aborigines employed in the Northern Territory pastoral industry
 became operative. Gas leak at Marlin oil rig in Bass Strait and eventually sealed by an
 American expert brought to Australia.
- 1969 *January.* The Prime Minister attended the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in
 London. The Australian stock exchanges took steps to permit differential voting rights on the
 shares of listed companies to prevent overseas takeovers. Fifteen died and more than 200
 houses were destroyed in disastrous fires in Southern Victoria. Cannon from Captain Cook's
 ship the *Endeavour* were found in Northern Queensland waters.
- February.* The Sydney-Melbourne express train the *Southern Aurora* collided head-on with a
 goods train at Violet Town, Victoria, causing loss of life and extensive damage to both trains.
 The new Bass Strait ferry, the *Australian Trader*, of 8,500 tons, was launched at the State
 dockyard in Newcastle, N.S.W.
- March.* Australia's first natural gas pipe line from Roma to Brisbane was opened. The Nimmo
 report on national health insurance scheme tabled in the House of Representatives. Natural
 gas entered the Melbourne metropolitan system for the first time.
- April.* A receipts tax in Tasmania became operative. The Prime Minister announced that
 Australia would give Malaysia ten Sabre aircraft and associated support services. Sir Paul
 Hasluck was sworn in as Governor-General.
- May.* The *Copyright Act* 1968 became operative and at the same time Australia became a
 party to the Universal Copyright Convention and to the Brussels revision of the Berne Copy-
 right Convention. The Prime Minister visited the United States of America for discussions
 with the President, Mr Nixon. Mr Bethune, the leader of the Tasmanian Liberal-Centre party
 coalition, was sworn in as Premier following the elections in which the Labor Party was
 defeated after thirty-five years in office. Australia-wide stoppages took place over the
 operation of the penal provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
 The Commonwealth Government decided that Camp Hill would be the site for the new and
 permanent Parliament House in the National Capital.
- June.* The H.M.A.S. *Melbourne* collided with the destroyer U.S.S. *Evans*, cutting that ship in
 half, during a SEATO exercise in the South China Sea, with the loss of fifty-seven American
 seamen. A joint inquiry (United States Navy and Royal Australian Navy) into the collision
 was held at Subic Bay in the Philippines. Five power (Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom
 Malaysia and Singapore) talks on the future defence of Malaysia and Singapore were held in
 Canberra. The Arbitration Commission handed down its decision on equal pay for women
 (see page 264). The Governor-General Sir Paul Hasluck officially opened the Mount Newman,
 Western Australia, iron ore enterprise from which the first shipment of iron ore had been
 made on 1 April 1969.
- July.* The Commonwealth Public Service Board and union representatives reached agreement
 on a new salary structure for administrative and clerical officers. Transport Ministers agreed
 that all new motor vehicles after July 1970 are to be fitted with air pollution control devices.
 The Commonwealth Statistician announced that the Bureau of Census and Statistics would
 conduct integrated censuses of manufacturing and mining industry, and retail and wholesale
 trade during August; for the first time in Australia, all statistical information derived would
 be based on common concepts, uniform definitions and a standard industrial classification.
 The Perth to Carnarvon co-axial cable system came into operation carrying telephone
 circuits and TV relays simultaneously (see also November 1969).

1969 *August.* The High Court ruled that the States had no rights or jurisdiction over territorial waters adjacent to their coastline or over the sea-bed. The Duke and Duchess of Kent arrived in Australia for their first visit and to open the third South Pacific Games in Port Moresby. Australian Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education to receive a total of \$910m in the next three years. Warrant Officer R. S. Simpson awarded the V.C. for gallantry in Vietnam, Australia's third award. Australian National Line ship, the freighter *Noongah* sank during a gale off the northern N.S.W. coast with the loss of 21 lives. Announcement of a new defence planning concept of a rolling programme constantly under review for each succeeding five years; \$130 million to be spent in the first year, mainly on support equipment and base facilities. A new Australia-New Zealand defence pact announced, involving standardisation in logistics and planning.

September. Victorian vehicle industry employees began a series of stoppages which lasted until 30 November, to support claims for increased wages. The 1969 biennial congress of the Australian Council of Trade Unions attended by 755 delegates. Warrant Officer Keith Payne awarded the V.C. for gallantry in Vietnam. Wiltshire Report on the Colleges of Advanced Education tabled in Parliament. Reports of the Senate Select Committees on Medical and Hospital Costs, and on Air Pollution tabled in the Senate.

October. Females who were granted equal pay under awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission as a result of the Equal Pay Cases 1969 (see page 264) had their rates of pay increased to 85 per cent of the corresponding male rate. Bass Strait under-sea oil piped to shore for the first time. National Farmers' Union and the Australian Primary Producers' Union amalgamated to form the Australian Farmers' Federation. Federal elections held and Liberal-Country Party coalition returned with a majority of 7.

November. Third Gorton Ministry sworn in. Postmaster-General announced the leasing of 24 voice grade circuits through satellite INTELSAT III and with the aid of the Carnarvon station (see July 1969) the world's first internal continental communications link based on a satellite in stationary orbit became possible. The Lurgi plant at Morwell, Victoria which produced Victoria's gas from brown coal, closed down because of the availability of natural gas from the Bass Strait fields. Construction of the transcontinental standard gauge rail link completed at Broken Hill. The Prime Minister announced new rail construction schemes including the construction of a new standard gauge rail link to Alice Springs.

December. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission's decision in the National Wage Case 1969 increased total award wages by 3 per cent and the minimum wage for adult males by \$3.50 per week (see page 264). State industrial tribunals granted similar increases for employees affected by State awards. The concept of the minimum wage for adult males was adopted for Victorian Wages Board determinations (see page 266). The Australian Expo 70 pavilion in Osaka, Japan officially handed over to the Australian Government by the builders. Mr Albert Monk retired as President of the A.C.T.U. and was succeeded by Mr R. J. Hawke.

1970 *January.* The *Patents Act* 1969 came into effect; it conferred on the Commissioner of Patents, power to require an applicant to elect whether he wishes to have his application examined.
 (to
June) Design rules relating to seat belts, seat belt anchorages and hydraulic brake hose for motor vehicles came into effect. The 14,000 mile England to Australia air race finished at Bankstown, N.S.W.; it commenced in England on 18 December 1969 and marked the 50th Anniversary of the first flight by Sir Ross and Sir Keith Smith and commemorated the Captain Cook Bicentenary year. A freight train departed from Sydney to inaugurate the direct standard gauge railway link to Perth. The United States Vice-President, Mr Spiro Agnew, arrived on a two day visit. A Commonwealth Secondary School Scholarship Scheme for Aborigines beyond school leaving age was announced, providing books and living allowances. A ship wreck discovered off the Western Australian coast was found to be the *Tryal* which ran aground in 1622; it was the earliest recorded wreck off the Australian coast. The cyclone 'Ada' caused severe damage off the northern Queensland coast; many island resorts devastated. H.M.A.S. destroyer *Escort* valued at \$22 million commissioned at Williamstown Naval Dockyard. The Federal Government imposed controls on the export of Australian natural gas.

February. Nine men drowned when the oil rig work-boat *Sedco Helen* sank in the Joseph Bonaparte Gulf, 150 miles west of Darwin. The Tullamarine Freeway, connecting the city of Melbourne to the new Tullamarine airport, was opened; costing \$35 million. A large gas strike at Palm Valley (near Alice Springs) in the Northern Territory. The High Court decided that the Victorian and Western Australian stamp tax, receipt tax or turnover tax, was illegal; the Prime Minister announced that legislation would be introduced to enable the Federal

1970 Government to collect the tax on behalf of the States. The *Indian-Pacific* rail passenger service inaugurated. The Commonwealth and State Transport Ministers agreed to the introduction of seven new compulsory safety features on cars between July 1970 and January 1972. (to June) A special Premiers' Conference on Commonwealth-State financial relations held in Canberra. -cont The Prime Minister and the South Australian Premier signed an agreement for construction of a railway (standard gauge) between Port Augusta and Whyalla, S.A. Australia signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

March. Tenders called for the Jervis Bay nuclear power station. The 27th Commonwealth Parliament opened. Captain Cook cannon handed over, one each to New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, U.S.A. Builders' labourers in several States began a series of stoppages which lasted until 11 June, for increased rates of pay. Waterside workers stopped work in all States to press for increased wages and improved conditions of work; the stoppages lasted four days. Coal miners in New South Wales began a series of stoppages which continued until August, to press for a 35 hour week. A High Court judgement in Sydney upheld the validity of the Trade Practices Tribunal following a challenge by Tasmanian Breweries Pty Ltd. It was announced that the Federal Government proposed to carry out an \$18 million survey of the Continental shelf and slope to assess the potential resources of off-shore Australia. Queen Elizabeth II, Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Charles and Princess Anne commenced their Royal Visit.

April. It was announced that Australia would give Indonesia \$53.8 million in direct aid over the next three years. The Prime Minister announced the setting up of a Joint Committee to investigate the problem of the Crown of Thorns starfish. The *Continental Shelf (Living Natural Resources) Act* 1968 came into effect, implementing Australian sovereignty over the living resources of the Continental Shelf. The partially completed tanker *Amanda Miller*, largest ship ever to be built in Australia, gutted by fire at the Whyalla shipyard in South Australia. Cape Everard, Victoria, renamed Point Hicks, after Lieutenant Hicks who sailed with Captain Cook.

May. Queen Elizabeth II opened a new international terminal at the Sydney Airport. Waterside workers obtained increased rates of pay, four weeks annual leave and other improved conditions of work under a new agreement with employers. The Prime Minister announced the appointees and terms of reference for the Royal Commission to investigate oil drilling in the Barrier Reef region. Vietnam Moratorium Day held on 8 May—thousands of people marched in all State capitals as a protest against Australia's participation in the Vietnam war. The Queensland Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission adopted the concept of minimum wage for adult males to operate from 8 May. The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Trudeau, made a visit to Australia. Employers, trade unions and the Commonwealth Government agreed on new industrial dispute procedures in the Commonwealth industrial sphere. Building workers in a number of States stopped work in support of a claim for long service leave. It was announced that the Bureau of Transport Economics would be established in the Department of Shipping and Transport and that its function would be to analyse the costs and economics of transport in Australia. State elections held in South Australia following the defeat of the Government over the Chowilla and Dartmouth Dam issue; the Labor Party came into office with a majority of 7 and Mr Dunstan was sworn in as Premier. In the Victorian State elections the Liberal Party under Sir Henry Bolte was returned to office.

June. The New Zealand Prime Minister made a seven day visit to Australia. The Senate Select Committee Water Pollution report was tabled in the Senate. A \$10 million micro wave radio system linking Western Australia with the eastern States was officially opened. The Commonwealth Parliament approved the setting up of 7 standing committees and 5 estimates committees in the Senate. The *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act* 1970 assented to; it provided for the establishment of a corporation to provide financial assistance to Australian business enterprises. It was announced that weekend gaol sentences for young offenders would be introduced in Queensland. The Senate rejected the Receipts Tax Bill which would have empowered the Commonwealth to collect the tax for State Governments (see February). The *Marginal Dairy Farmers Agreement Act* 1970 came into effect making available to the States up to \$25 million over a four year period to implement marginal dairy farm reconstruction. The Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation was established, replacing the Snowy Mountains Authority.

DIARY OF PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC EVENTS, 1969-70

The principal economic events in earlier years were shown in the following issues:

<i>Years</i>	<i>Year Book No.</i>	<i>Pages</i>
1931 to 1938	33	968-77
1939 to 1944	36	1129-41
1945 to 1948	37	1235-45
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1952 to 1955	42	1149-60
1956 to 1958	46	1185-92
1958-59 to 1961-62	48	1188-1200
1962-63	49	1253-56
1963-64	50	1283-88
1964-65	51	1269-74
1965-66	52	1185-88
1966-67	53	1279-82
1967-68	54	1253-57
1968-69	55	1243-48

In 1969-70 the Australian economy continued to expand but at a more modest rate than in the previous year. The farm sector suffered a number of setbacks but activity in the capital intensive mining industry continued to rise strongly. Unemployment remained low throughout the year and there was a substantial increase in the level of exports of most commodities. Rising prices, accompanying the strong growth in wages and in demand, became evident in the course of the year and the Government accordingly initiated rises in interest rates. Prices rose at a slower rate than in many other developed countries.

The overall production performance of the economy is summarised in the growth in gross national product measured at constant prices. This rose by 5.5 per cent in 1969-70 compared with an increase of 8.6 per cent in 1968-69. Non-farm gross product, measured at current prices, increased by 13 per cent in 1969-70 compared with an increase of 11 per cent in 1968-69. Gross farm product fell by 8 per cent in 1969-70 compared with a rise of 27 per cent in 1968-69.

Demand for goods and services continued at a high level, particularly for consumer goods. Personal consumption expenditure at constant prices grew more rapidly in 1969-70 than in 1968-69, but the other major components of gross national expenditure—current expenditure on goods and services by public authorities, and public and private gross fixed capital expenditure—grew more slowly in 1969-70, measured at constant prices.

Wages and salaries, and the gross operating surplus of companies and of dwellings owned by persons increased faster in 1969-70 than in 1968-69, while the gross operating surplus of public enterprises increased more slowly. Because of the decline in farm income, the gross operating surplus of unincorporated enterprises showed negligible growth after a significant recovery in 1968-69. The rate of growth in wages, salaries and supplements moved upward for the second successive year, with both employment and average earnings growing faster than in 1968-69. Average earnings, with overtime at a very high level, increased by 9 per cent in 1969-70, the most rapid increase since the early nineteen-fifties. The main sources of the growth in employment were immigration and the movement of married women into the labour force. Net immigration in 1969-70 at 112,564 compared with 126,425 in 1968-69 but the percentage of married women in the labour force continued to increase sharply during 1969-70 reaching 33.5 per cent in May 1970.

The balance of payments on current account in 1969-70 resulted in a deficit of \$830 million, a significant improvement compared with the 1968-69 deficit of \$1,006 million. There was a balance of trade surplus of \$397 million in 1969-70, a notable increase over the surplus of \$14 million in the previous year. Exports of goods (on a balance of payments basis) during the year increased substantially in value and were 24 per cent above the 1968-69 total. Of the major commodities only exports of wool and sheepskins, fruit and sugar declined in value in 1969-70 while there were large increases in the values of exports of meats, cereals, metalliferous ores and scrap, coal and manufactured goods, particularly manufactures of iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and machinery and

transport equipment. The value of imports (on a balance of payments basis) increased at a slower rate (12 per cent) in 1969–70. The improvement of \$383 million in the balance of trade was, however, partly offset by an increase of \$207 million in the deficit on other current account transactions. Payments (net of receipts) in respect of travel, transportation and other services rose by \$35 million in 1969–70; there was an increase of \$142 million in net property income payable overseas; and net transfer payments, private and government, rose by \$30 million.

The deficit of \$830 million on current account in 1969–70 was accompanied by a net apparent capital inflow of \$867 million, resulting in a favourable net monetary movement for the year of \$37 million. There was a noteworthy development in international monetary arrangements during 1969–70 with the introduction, in January, of the International Monetary Fund's Special Drawing Rights (S.D.R.'s) scheme, which is designed to increase international liquidity. Under the initial allocation of S.D.R.'s Australia's official reserve assets were augmented by \$75 million. Including holdings of S.D.R.'s, the value of gold and net foreign assets held by Australian official and banking institutions stood at \$1,638 million at 30 June 1970, an increase of \$124 million over the previous year.

Drought or falling world prices affected much of the farm sector during 1969–70. A glut of wheat in Australia and the rest of the world led to the introduction of wheat quotas in Australia for 1969–70, and subsequently to reduced quotas for 1970–71. A record quantity of wool was produced in 1969–70 but with prices falling, the total value was lower.

The mining industry's expansion had widespread effects on other industries and was the focus of world attention. Discoveries of large mineral reserves continued through 1969–70, contributing to a boom in share prices around the end of 1969. During 1969–70 commercial oil production from the new Bass Strait field commenced and a number of large contracts were signed between Australian and overseas companies for the supply of mineral products. These included large contracts for the supply of liquefied petroleum gas and of iron ore.

Commonwealth–State financial relations were complicated during the year by the High Court ruling on the receipts taxes imposed by State governments. Legal action between the States of Western Australia and Victoria, and companies which had refused to pay the taxes, led to a High Court ruling that some of the taxes were excise duties and so, under the Constitution, could not be imposed by State governments.

Preservation of the environment, particularly against pollution, emerged as a prominent issue which may have significant economic effects in future years. Reports of Senate Select Committees on air and water pollution were tabled, a Royal Commission to investigate oil drilling on the Barrier Reef was set up and it was decided to appoint a Select Committee of the House of Representatives to inquire into the preservation of Australian wildlife. An oil drilling programme at Repulse Bay in Queensland was deferred pending results of the inquiry into possible oil drilling damage to the Barrier Reef.

1969–70

- 1 *July*. Registered companies and residents of the Australian Capital Territory pay stamp duty on share transfers, cheques, promissory notes, hire-purchase and other transactions for the first time. Double tax agreement with Singapore; for Australia commences with year of income, beginning on or after 1 July 1969; for Singapore assessment year 1970, i.e. income derived after 1 January 1969.
- 4 *July*. Special Bonds—Series T issued at par with interest rates ranging from 5.2 to 6 per cent and optional redemption prices ranging from par to 103 per cent at maturity on 1 June 1977.
- 6 *July*. Increased salaries announced for most officers in Armed Forces—salaries of officers of brigadier and major-general rank or equivalent and of chaplains, medical and dental officers under consideration.
- 7 *July*. Salary increase of 9.43 per cent for Commonwealth Service Third Division Officers announced, to operate from 17 July.
- 9 *July*. Postal workers to receive 7–12 per cent pay increase.
- 10 *July*. Commonwealth cash loan opened with yields of 5.4 per cent for 2 years 10 months, 5.8 per cent for 9 years 10 months, 6 per cent for 22 years 3 months and 6 per cent for 36 years. An amount of \$96 million was raised. A conversion offer was made on the same terms as the cash loan for \$325 million maturing 15 July. An amount of \$236 million was converted.
- 31 *July*. The Reserve Bank announced increased bank interest of 5 per cent on fixed deposits; increased overdraft interest rate to 7.75 per cent and an increase in the Statutory Reserve Deposit that trading banks must maintain with the Reserve Bank.

12 *August*. Commonwealth Budget for 1969-70 introduced into House of Representatives. The Budget provided for estimated expenditure of \$6,983.4 million and estimated receipts of \$6,953.5 million in the year 1969-70. Further details of the 1969-70 Budget are set out in the Appendix to this Year Book. In 1968-69 receipts of the Commonwealth were \$6,128.6 million, and expenditure amounted to \$6,513.9 million. The main items of revenue (1967-68 figures shown in parentheses) were: income taxes \$3,418.8 million (\$3,036.7 million); excise duties \$901.0 million (\$853.6 million); sales tax \$494.1 million (\$417.0 million); customs duties \$347.7 million (\$313.7 million); and pay-roll tax \$205.6 million (\$184.4 million). The main items of expenditure were: payments to or for the States \$1,457.2 million (\$1,353.5 million); defence services \$1,164.7 million (\$1,115.4 million); social and health services \$1,162.4 million (\$1,075.0 million); State works and housing programmes \$710.0 million (\$677.0 million); advances for capital purposes \$320.1 million (\$365.0 million); and repatriation services \$284.4 million (\$260.1 million).

Announced that the Commonwealth Government would increase pensions and allowances (Health, Social Services and Repatriation benefits). For details *see* Year Book No. 55, pages 1261-2.

The Post Office declared a trading profit of \$8 million.

20 *August*. Cheese manufacturers asked to restrict their output because of the accumulation of stock.

24 *August*. Agreement on fisheries between Australia and Japan came into operation; specified Japanese fishing activities in Australia's 12-mile fishing zone.

1 *September*. Shipping freight rates between Australia and the east coast of U.S.A. and Canada increased by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

4 *September*. 1969-70 South Australian Budget introduced, providing for a deficit of \$2,240,000. It was estimated that revenue would be \$326,021,000 and expenditure \$328,261,000. In 1968-69 revenue amounted to \$298,355,000 and expenditure to \$297,895,000 leaving a surplus of \$460,000.

10 *September*. The first two Australian ships to engage in overseas trading for forty-two years arrived at Australian ports on their maiden voyages.

11 *September*. Commonwealth cash loan opened with yields of 5.4 per cent for 1 year 2 months, 5.5 per cent for 3 years 2 months, 5.8 per cent for 9 years 8 months, 6 per cent for 22 years 1 month and 6 per cent for 35 years 10 months. An amount of \$193 million was raised. A conversion offer was made on the same terms as the cash loan for \$326 million maturing 15 September. An amount of \$246 million was converted.

1969-70 Tasmanian Budget introduced, providing for a deficit of \$1,847,000 before receipt of the completion payment of the special grant. It was estimated that revenue would be \$120,528,000 and expenditure \$122,375,000. In 1968-69 revenue amounted to \$107,845,000 and expenditure to \$111,540,000 leaving a deficit of \$3,695,000 before receipt of the completion payment of the special grant.

16 *September*. 1969-70 Victorian Budget introduced, providing for a deficit of \$20,379,000. It was estimated that revenue would be \$709,300,000 and expenditure \$729,679,000. Railway operating expenses and income were estimated at \$122,621,000 and \$102,202,000 respectively, leaving a loss of \$20,419,000. In 1968-69 total budget revenue amounted to \$664,133,000 and total budget expenditure to \$666,645,000 leaving a deficit of \$2,461,000.

The Prime Minister announced new guidelines on borrowing by overseas companies in Australia.

25 *September*. 1969-70 Queensland Budget introduced, providing for a deficit of \$2,367,000 with estimated revenue and expenditure at \$423,078,000 and \$425,445,000 respectively. In 1968-69 revenue amounted to \$387,866,000 and expenditure to \$388,777,000 leaving a deficit of \$911,000.

26 *September*. The Commonwealth Government announced \$80 million six year loan to Queensland for power station development in the Central Queensland area.

30 *September*. 1969-70 New South Wales Budget introduced, providing for an overall deficit of \$6,758,000 after allowing for the net results of business undertakings. It was estimated that receipts and expenditure, excluding business undertakings, would be \$753,947,000, and \$760,502,000, respectively. In 1968-69 revenue was \$968,509,000 and expenditure \$972,096,000 leaving a deficit of \$3,587,000.

1969-70 Western Australian Budget introduced, providing for a deficit of \$2,410,000. It was estimated that revenue would be \$310,733,000 and expenditure \$313,143,000. In 1968-69 revenue amounted to \$275,081,000 and expenditure to \$276,137,000, leaving a deficit of \$1,056,000.

1 *October*. A conversion offer of Special Bonds Series T was made for \$39 million Special Bonds Series G maturing 1 October. An amount of \$25 million was converted.

- 31 *October*. Commonwealth DM 150 million public loan (\$36 million) opened in Germany, issued at 98 per cent with interest at 7.25 per cent for a period of 15 years to give a yield of 7.48 per cent per annum.
- 3 *November*. Drought Bonds Series 1 issued at par with interest rate of 3 per cent for 6 years 10 months.
- 8 *November*. Hamersley Iron Pty Ltd, announced a new \$1,000 million long term (1972–87) iron ore contract with a group of Japanese steel mills. On 17 *November* it was announced that Japanese interests had also agreed to purchase iron ore costing \$450 million from the Mt Newman project for the period 1970–81.
- 13 *November*. A contract for liquified petroleum gas (more than 500,000 tons per annum by 1973) signed between Esso-Australia and Japanese interests. B.H.P. also contracted on 6 *November* to supply Japanese interests with liquid petroleum gas (\$100 million) over a long period.
- 14 *November*. Alcan Australia Limited's \$35 million aluminium smelter at Kurri Kurri, N.S.W., opened by the Governor-General.
- 17 *November*. B.H.P. announced \$71 million expenditure as part of \$150 million plan to increase steel-making capacity of the Port Kembla plant.
- 1 *December*. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission increased total award wages by 3 per cent and the minimum wage for adult males by \$3.50 a week from the beginning of the first pay period on or after 19 December (see pages 264–8).
- 3 *December*. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission granted increased salaries to professional engineers, to operate retrospectively from 17 October.
- 8 *December*. Announced that \$100 million plus contract had been negotiated for supply of 2.2 million long tons of wheat to People's Republic of China.
- 15 *December*. U.K. to Australia shipping freight rates on general cargo rose by 10 per cent.
- 5 *January*. Announced that Australia had received \$75 million in Special Drawing Rights (S.D.R.'s), its first allocation from the IMF.
- 8 *January*. Overall quota of wheat for the 1970–71 period to be reduced from 357 million bushells to 318 million bushells.
- 12 *January*. Freight train departed from Sydney to inaugurate the first coast-to-coast standard gauge rail link to Perth, built at a cost of \$210 million.
- 3 *February*. Commonwealth cash and conversion loan of 60 million Swiss francs to convert and redeem 60 million Swiss francs maturing 1 March. Issued at 99 per cent with interest rate of 6.25 per cent to give a yield over 15 years of 6.35 per cent.
- 5 *February*. Issued price of Commonwealth Treasury Notes was reduced to 98.78 per cent for three-months notes to yield 4.954 per cent per annum to maturity and 97.52 per cent for six-months notes to yield 5.10 per cent per annum to maturity.
- 11 *February*. Commonwealth cash loan opened with yields of 5.6 per cent for 1 year 5 months, 5.75 per cent for 3 years 3 months, 5.9 per cent for 7 years 5 months, 6 per cent for 21 years 8 months and 6 per cent for 35 years 5 months. An amount of \$209 million was raised. A conversion offer was made on the same terms as the cash loan for \$245 million maturing 15 February. An amount of \$112 was converted.
- 23 *February*. 'Indian-Pacific' rail passenger service between Sydney and Perth inaugurated.
- 26 *February*. A meeting of the Australian Loan Council was held in Canberra.
- 6 *March*. Reserve Bank announced increases in trading bank overdraft and deposit rates—maximum overdraft rate lifted to 8½ per cent; personal instalment loans to 6½ per cent flat and fixed deposits to 5½ per cent.
- 23 *March*. The first production delivery of Bass Strait crude oil loaded on an Australian flag tanker at Westernport Bay, Victoria.
- 31 *March*. The Commonwealth issued \$250 million Treasury Notes to the Reserve Bank and advanced the proceeds to the Australian Wheat Board to enable the Board to repay an equivalent amount to the Reserve Bank in connection with advances from the Bank to finance the 1968–69 Wheat Pool.
- 1 *April*. Bank housing loan interest rates increased to 6½ per cent on new houses and 6¾ per cent on existing houses.
- 2 *April*. Primary producers to be exempted from 0.5 per cent increase in bank overdraft rates which came into effect in March.

- 13 *April*. Issue price of Commonwealth Treasury Notes was reduced to 98.67 per cent for three-month notes to yield 5.407 per cent per annum to maturity and 97.34 per cent per annum for six-month notes to yield 5.48 per cent to maturity.
- 30 *April*. Interest rate on long-term Commonwealth bonds raised to 7 per cent for the first time.
- 1 *May*. Special Bonds Series U issued at par with interest rates ranging from 6.40 to 7 per cent and optional redemption prices ranging from par to 103 per cent at maturity on 1 April 1978.
- It was announced that trans-Tasman freight rates would increase from 5 per cent to 15 per cent.
- Legislation to control packaging of goods—to protect consumers from deceptive packaging—came into force throughout Australia.
- 7 *May*. Commonwealth cash loan opened with yields of 6.5 per cent for 3 years 2 months, 6.8 per cent for 8 years 3 months and 7 per cent for 19 years. An amount of \$49 million was raised.
- 12 *May*. The U.S.A. Government placed a temporary ban on the import of Australian mutton until the general standards of hygiene and inspection improved.
- 1 *June*. A conversion offer of Special Bonds Series U was made for \$42 million Special Bonds Series H maturing 1 June. An amount of \$30 million was converted.
- 2 *June*. Academics awarded a 20 per cent salary increase.
- 10 *June*. Canada banned imports of Australian mutton until inspection problems were overcome.
- 12 *June*. Commonwealth Trading Bank to link with 4 European banking groups to form the Australian European Finance Corporation Ltd.
- 26 *June*. The Australian Loan Council met and approved a borrowing programme for 1970–71 of \$823 million (\$680 million for State works and \$143 million for Commonwealth–State housing.) The Commonwealth would provide an interest-free capital grant of \$200 million towards this programme which should reduce the need for Commonwealth assistance by way of Special loans and would result in lower State Government debt charges than would otherwise have been the case. A borrowing programme of \$400 million was approved for State semi-government and local authorities which borrow more than \$300,000 during the year.
- At the Premiers' Conference, the Commonwealth undertook to make grants to meet the debt charges on \$200 million of State debt in 1970–71 and on an additional \$200 million each year from 1971–72 to 1974–75 so that, from the commencement of 1974–75, the Commonwealth would have taken over the full responsibility for the debt charges on \$1,000 million of existing State debt. The securities included in the debt package carry an average interest rate of 5.5 per cent, compared with the average for all State Government securities on issue at 30 June 1970 of 5.1 per cent. The Commonwealth would also take over responsibility for the States' sinking fund contributions of 0.25 per cent on these securities.
- 30 *June*. Special cash loan of \$355 million, financed from a Commonwealth trust fund, issued to complete State loan programmes for 1969–70. Terms were the same as those for the cash loan which opened 7 May.

